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### TOTTY'S ARITHMETIC.

One little head, worth its whole weight in gold,
Over and over, a million times told.

Two shining eyes, full of innocent glee,
Brighter than diamonds ever could be.

Three pretty dimples, for fun to slip in,
Two in the cheeks and three in the chin.

Four little fingers on each baby hand,
Fit for a princess of sweet Fairy-land.

Five on each hand, if we reckon Tom Thumb,
Standing beside them, so stiff and so glum!

Six pearly teeth just within her red lips,
Over which merriment ripples and trips.

Seven bright ringlets, as yellow as gold,
Seeming the sunshine to gather and hold.

Eight tiny waves running over her hair,
Sunshine and shadow, they love to be there.

Nine precious words that Totty can say;
But she will learn new ones every day.

Ten little chubby, comical toes;
And that is as far as this lesson goes.

—*St. Nicholas.*

## That Unlucky Note.

BY HOLLY HAROLD.

"Dinner ready, Ann?" questioned Eva Hammond, stepping from the dampness and fog that was settling down on the October night into the warmth of the lighted hall, and stopping to stamp a pair of diminutive gaitered feet on a soft mat.

"Not quite, Miss," answered Ann; "but it will be in about ten minutes. There are some letters in the dining room for you, miss," she added, as Eva gave her a package of books and papers to "carry to my room."

"Very well."

Leaving her hat and shawl on the rack, Miss Hammond, who was about eighteen, and very petite and girlish-looking for that, danced down the stairs to the warm, cosy dining room.

On the low mantel, in front of the bronze clock, were three white envelopes. Eva gathered them up, and drew an easy chair toward the glowing coals in the grate, settling herself comfortably to read them.

"Addie," she said, glancing over the superscription, before she broke the seals, "and—California, yes, this is from Mattie, and—"

She stopped, looking startled and puzzled as she held the third one up toward the light. She seemed dissatisfied with her scrutiny by aid of the gas, and leaned forward to the redder glow of the fire-light. Nor did she seem better pleased then; but, forgetting the other letters, she fixed her eyes on the flickering flames with a far off, absent air, that made her look less a child, much more a woman.

Suddenly a fiery fragment fell through the bars of the grate close to her feet. This aroused her, and shetore open the evelope, and read these fe w lines, writ ten in a graceful, delicate hand, like a womans:—

"Am in the city. If you desire to meet me, I am agreeable. If so, please state time and place. No. 17 W—— Street."

There was no date, no name, and Miss Hammond looked even more puzzled over the ncte than she had over its envelope, yet both appeared to recall some sad or unpleasant memory, for some of the pink flush faded out of her fair cheeks, and there was a pained look in the far off trust eyes. Finally she slipped the unread letters in her pocket, crushing the mysterious note in her hand, and arose to leave the apartment. Meeting Ann on the threshold she questioned,—

"Is the doctor home yet?"

"Just come in, miss," answered the servant.

"Tell him to commence dinner without me. I'll be down presently."

Eva went thoughtfully up to her apartment, and unlocked a desk filled with papers and letters. She looked them over carefully, found nothing to reward her search, and closed the desk, leaning her arms upon it, deep in thought.

"Ah! I know," she said, suddenly crossing the apartment to a small bookcase, and drawing out a small clasped book.

It was a collection of autographs, and Miss Hammond turned the pages, until she came to one on which was written only these two lines—:—

"It was August the third,"
"And quite soft were the skies."

Then she compared them with the unsigned note, and ended with throwing book and letter into the desk, heaving a sigh, and going down stairs to dinner. At the table she was the same bright, pretty little maiden who had danced into the room some twenty minutes before.

It was evident, as Miss Eva talked animatedly to her father about politics, questioned tenderly about her invalid mother, and gayly described the newest fashions to plain, Quakerish Cousin Mary, who presided over the house, that she was the sunshine and jewel of that quiet home.

Even the rarest jewels do not sparkle in every light, and because Eva's moods were ever changing from the innocent, trusting child, to the proud, but bewitching, woman, people caressed, petted and admired her, but said she was fickle.

Dinner was nearly over, when the rain commenced to pour down in torrents, and Miss Hammond turned to her father with the question—

"Must you go out again to-night, doctor?"

"Yes, my dear, I am going to town to hear a lecture. Anything I can do for you?"

Eva's red lips seemed forming the word. "Yes," but changed and said, more decidedly than appeared necessary,

"No."

The doctor went to his lecture, Cousin Mary went up to Mrs. Hammond's apartment, and Eva, after gazing out into the stormy night, followed her. But Mrs. Hammond was nervous, and wanted to sleep, and Cousin Mary had some letters to answer, so Eva said "good-night" to them, and went to her own sanctum. Once more she compared the lines in the book with the mysterious note; then threw herself down on a soft rug before the heater, and mused aloud.

"It must certainly be from Herbert." Here she bit spitefully into a broken match, and then she continued—

"Of course it is from him! But why shouldn't he suppose I would care to see him, or why in the world would he wish to see me? I am sure that he would not give me a chance to recognize him when we last met; but then the circumstance took him so by surprise, and really it was not so long ago, and he had not acquired perfect control of himself. Now he thinks he has. How little men know themselves!" and Miss Hammond's lips gave a very contemptuous curl. "He thinks he can show me how completely he has conquered himself. Foolish fellow, to tempt me."

This time Miss Hammond threw the bits of match into the corner of the apartment, very much as if she would like to cast the subject of her thoughts after them.

"I can't see," she added, after a moment's pause, meanwhile rapping one little foot upon the rug in a very energetic manner, "why he should seek a meeting after so long a silence; and I've done surely everything in the world to make him hate me. But then I could not settle down to be a quiet parson's wife, and it was absurd of me to entertain that dream for a moment. I'm sure I did what was for the best, in telling him so, as soon as I became convinced of it myself. Oh, dear what an aimless life I lead, anyway!"

It really seemed to Miss Hammond to be so at that moment.

"Those long walks and talks," she went on, "were pleasant; and how we used to plan what books we would read, and what good we would do; and how much purer and better his life was than these gentlemen I meet every day He said he could never forget, or cease to love, the girl he saw last driving away through the summer sunshine, looking like a picture, in her white dress and scarlet jacket, with her flowing hair. Nonsense! Men always forget. Very likely he wants to tell me of his approaching marriage."

Eva's lips were slightly less scornful, and her eyes grew misty. Suddenly she ran to the dressing-table, and studied her face in her glass, for several minutes, very thoughtfully, then appeared pleased at the reflection.

And well she might be, for it was a wonderfully sweet face that smiled back at her. Round and delicately tinted cheeks, and restless violet eyes, that looked almost black under their long, curling lashes; scarlet lips that were equally pretty whether scornful, tender or grieved in their expression; and the whole surrounded by a cloud of loose, golden hair.

"No, no," said Miss Hammond, shaking her little fist at the beauty in the glass, "he'd better not have tempted me, for I shall make him sorry if he comes. I really cannot help it."

Then she sat down at her desk, and wrote these lines on a sheet of tinted paper:

"Come Thursday evening. You have the address. EVA."

Folding it she addressed the envelope to the Rev. Herbert Stafford, 17 West —— street, —— city. This done, Miss Hammond took another survey of herself in the glass, and curled up again on the rug to dream.

Eighteen months before this evening, Herbert Stafford and Eva Hammond had met at the house of a mutual friend, and for several weeks were constant companions. She was just from school, and he fresh from his studies at the university. Both were prepared to throw themselves, with ardor, into the pleasant recreations of that golden summertime.

Eva's exceeding beauty appealed, through his artist's eye, to his æsthetic nature, while her innocent way of confiding to him her longings after a higher life appealed to his spiritual nature. Unconsciously to him she was constantly drawing him out of his natural reserve, and leading him to think for her benefit. He believed he discovered in her, beneath many faults of education and association, the germs of a noble womanhood: while she was discovering that she did reverence to this man's character, and wished she could be something like him.

Thus they both dreamed on, until Eva, with a woman's quick perceptions, awakened to the fact that she held, in complete thraldom, Herbert's heart and affections. Somehow it was a pleasant awakening, and she took no pains to mar the dream; and when he, too, made that discovery, and asked her to be a country parson's wife, she said "Yes," because the summer days were not yet over, and she found them too sweet and pleasant to have a change.

The time came when they had to separate, and for awhile Eva believed she really meant all she let Herbert dream of; but, in the gay whirl of city life, Miss Hammond commenced to view the matter in another light. She thought she could find greater happiness in the excitement and adulation that surrounded her in the city, than in "love in a cottage" with the young minister.

When Eva told him this the blow to Herbert was terrible. In vain he pleaded with her. Miss Hammond grew scornful, and refused to see him. Those were bitter months for him, and ere the pain had entirely gone, he met Eva accidentally in the street. He knew that he had not schooled himself to meet her quite calmly, and so avoided her glance of recognition.

The white face sent a thrill of pain through Eva's heart, and to pay for being so silly, she became very angry at him for shunning the recognition. Since then they had never met, and both believed the other had forgotten. It is not so easy to forget. Ah, if it only was!

The morning after Miss Hammond received Herbert Stafford's note, she mailed her reply, and awaited anxiously the coming of the evening. But the evening brought no Herbert, and Eva went to her apartment with a strange, sickening feeling of disappointment.

"What can all me?" she asked impatiently of the face in the glass, as she noted how flushed her cheeks were, and that two large drops were gathering in the velvet eyes. "Well, if he does come, he shall suffer all the more for disappointing me;" and Miss Hammond dashed the tears away proudly, and afterward went to bed, and cried herself to sleep.

Friday morning Eva went down to procure some new music, and was just leaving the store, when one of the packages slipped to thefloor. A gentleman, who had been playing on a piano near, sprang from his seat, and replaced the roll in her arm, saying—

"Allow me, Miss Hammond."

The color rushed over Eva's face, and she forgot to be careless and haughty, or bewitchingly pleasant; but murmured, confusedly,—

"Thank you."

"May I walk with you, Miss Hammond?" asked Mr. Stafford, holding the door open for her to pass through.

Eva said that he might, and they went out together.

"How is it?" asked Eva, regaining her composure, "that I find you in M——?"

He smiled sadly as he answered,—

"I'm very fond of music, you know, and am selecting an instrument for my new home. Perhaps you have not heard of my appointment to Ferndale?"

"No," replied Miss Hammond, trying to be very calm, and determined to know the worst at once. "I suppose you are married, as you speak of keeping house."

"Not yet."

If Miss Hammond had been watching his face she would have seen that he winced a little under her questioning.

Miss Hammond could be charmingly talkative generally, but somehow she failed signally this morning, and for mere want of something else to say, she demanded, presently,—

"Why did you not come last night?"

"I expected you?"

"Expected me?" said Mr. Stafford, in profound astonishment. "How did you know I was in the city?"

"Why, your note, of course," explained Eva, equally amazed.

"But I've never sent you any note," replied Herbert, quietly.

Miss Hammond's glance met his for a moment, then drooped, and her face grew scarlet with mortification, as she answered hastily,—

"I don't understand it all. I have made a great mistake."

In that momentary meeting of the eye, Herbert had discovered something besides anger; something that spoke of disappointment and regret, and on the impulse of the moment, he spoke—

"I am glad you expected me. Will you expect me to-night? May I come?"

"Yes."

That day at dinner Dr. Hammond turned to his daughter, and said—

"Eva, I met your old school friend, Hattie Carroll, in town to-day, and she says she sent you a note this week, and you've not answered it. She seemed to feel very badly, and desired me to say that she would do anything to have the past forgotten. Did you and her never make up that ridiculous old quarrel?"

"Poor, dear Hat. No. What a fool I was." And Eva laughed until she had to run away, and hide in her own room, and then she cried.

Dr. Hammond declared that Eva was "as changeable as the wind," and finished his dinner in a hurry to go and look after a patient.

Herbert Stafford came that evening, and Eva had to explain about the unlucky note, and somehow In laughing over it they became very friendly, and when Dr. Hammond came home that night, and was called into the parlor, he found the young minister there, looking very happy, and Eva looking very sweet and serious.

Herbert said that the people of his new charge had a cosy little parsonage, beautifully furnished, and were anxious that he should occupy it, and would the doctor allow Eva to go with him, and be its mistress.

Dr. Hammond kissed his jewel, and said, "Yes," and Herbert has resigned himself to the fate of being "punished" by Miss Hammond every day now, and "All because of that unlucky (?) note," says Eva.

### Developed Beauty.

Helen of Troy was over forty when she perpetrated the most famous elopement on record; and, as the siege of Troy lasted a decade, she must have been quite elderly when the ill-fortune of Paris restored her to her husband, who received her with unquestioning love and gratitude. Pericles wedded Aspasia when she was thirty-six, and yet afterwards, for thirty years or more, she held an undiminished reputation for beauty. Cleopatra was past thirty when Anthony fell under her spell, which never lessened until her death, nearly ten years after. Livia was thirty-three when she won the heart of Augustus, over whom she maintained her ascendancy to the last. The extraordinary Diana de Poictiers was thirty-six years when Henry II of France (then Duke of Orleans, and just half her age) became attached to her, and she was held as the first lady and most beautiful woman at court up to the period of the monarch's death and of the accession to power of Catherine of Medicis. Anne of Austria was thirty-eight when she was the handsomest queen of of Europe, and when Buckingham and Richelieu were her jealous admirers. Ninon de l'Enclos, the most celebrated wit and beauty of her day, was the idol of three generations of the golden youth of France, and was seventy-two when the Abbe de Bernis fell in love with her. A rare combination of culture, talents and personal attractions endowed their posssessor seemingly with the gift of eternal youth. Bianca Capello was thirty-eight when the Grand Duke Francisco of Florence fell captive to her charms, and made her his wife, though she was five years his junior. Louis XIV wedded Mme. de Maintenon when she was forty three years of age, Catherine II of Russia was thirty-three when she seized the empire, and captivated the dashing young Orloff. Up to the time of her death (at sixty-seven) she seemed to have retained the same bewitching powers, for the lamentations were heartfelt among all those who had ever known her personally. Mlle Mars, the tragedienne,only attained the zenith of her beauty and power between forty and forty-five, when the loveliness of her hands and arms especially was celebrated throughout Europe. Mme. Recamier was thirty-eight when she was, without dispute, declared to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, which rank she held for fifteen years.

### The Gardens at Schonbrunn.

The garden's at Schonbrunn, the Emperor of Austria's palace, situated about 1½ miles from Vienna, are renowned for their extent and beauty, and also for their completeness, the botanical collection being one of the finest in the world. They also contain a large and important menagerie, and a system of waterworks and fountains.

"The creation of ornamental gardens in all parts of Europe, and, in fact, throughout the world, is becoming a matter of common occurrence. Not only are private gardens, of great importance in an artistic point of view, being formed, but also public parks and gardens of great extent; and this is calling into requisition the highest talent at command in the department of artificieal art. In the gardens of the Chateau of Schonbrunn, cropped masses of trees serve as grand walls of verdure, in which niches are cut for statuary; and one of these artificial avenues, leads to the beautiful spring *Schone Brunnen*, from which the name of the original castle was derived. The spring is now enclosed in an elaborately wrought marble framework, and the center of the basin is decorated with statuary, after the manner employed at Versailles. The gloriette, a temple displaying a colonnade, is seen in the distance, rising above several lofty walls of foliage, in front of each of which are shrubs of lower stature, which are left to assume their natural growth; and the contrast between the trimmed and the untrimmed forms is far from displeasing. The magnificent gardens attached to the Chateau Schonbrunn, from the great height of the vast walls of verdure above alluded to, the profusion of statuary, and other decorative objects, so placed as to produce the best possible effect, form grand models of the formal style of treatment, and are well worthy of the careful study and earnest attention of every practitioner of the art of decorative gardening on a large scale."

### The Devil in Paper Money.

In the autumn of 1862 I spent several weeks with Secretary Chase, and was permitted to share his studies of the financial questions which were engrossing his attention. He was preparing to submit to Congress his matured plans for a system of banking and currency to meet the necessities of the war, and this subject formed the chief theme of his conversation. He was especially desirous to work out in his own mind the probable relations of greenbacks to gold, to the five-twenty bonds, to the proposed national bank-notes, and to the business of the country.

One evening the conversation turned on some question relating to the laws of motion, and Mr. Chase asked for a definition of motion. Some one answered, "Matter is inert; spirit alone can move; therefore motion is the spirit of God made manifest in matter." The secretary said: "If that is a good definition, then legal-tender notes must be the devil made manifest in paper; for no man can forsee what mischief they may do when they are once let loose." He gravely doubted whether that warborn spirit, summoned to serve us in a dreadful emergency, would be mustered out of service with honor when the conflict should end, or, at the return of peace, would capture public opinion and enslave the nation it had served.—*James A. Garfield, February Atlantic.*

### Paying Servants when Playing Cards.

"Card money" rather concerned the masters than the servants. Each guest was required to pay for the cards, the expense being divided among the company. The host paid his share, by way of setting an example, and was oftentimes compelled to prompt negligent and forgetful guests to contribute their quota. This old-established custom was denounced in the London *Chronicle* "as sordid, mean, and scandalous." Cards were expensive articles, however, in 1760, while quite a passion for card-playing prevailed, and innumerable "packs" were consumed in an evening's entertainment. The levying of this tax has long since become obsolete, although a trace of the custom remained in the habit, cherished by old cardplayers, of leaving money on the table concealed underneath the candlesticks. But with "card money," in addition to vails, it must be confessed that the guest of a hundred years ago was rather severely taxed.—*All the Year Round.*

### Fruit Skins.

The majority of country people I have observed eating fruit, eat the skin of it also. Their children eat it in the same manner and seem never to have been taught that the skin of fruit—be it apple, peach, pear, plum, or grape—should *never* be eaten, especially if uncooked. Fruit skins are so difficult of digestion that there is probably not more than one stomach in a hundred capable of performing the difficult task The skin is to fruit as shells are to nuts, hides to animals and husks to grain. To oblige or allow a child to eat his apple or pear unpeeled, is unkind and wrong, for it is no question of daintiness, but of health.

### Man's Microscopic Enemies.

A recently-published paper by Professor L. N. Piper says: The name "trichina spiralis" comes from two Greek words signifying hair and curled, alluding to the hair-like form of the animal and the curled position which it assumes in the cells in which it is found in the muscular system. The male worm measures only the one-twentieth of an inch in length. The female is a little longer. It was discovered by Professor Owen in a portion of human muscle sent to him from St. Bartholomew's hospital in 1834.

In a few hours after the diseased meat is taken into the stomach, trichinæ separated from it are found free in that organ. Thence they pass into the duodenum, and afterward into the small intestine, where they are developed. On the third or fourth day eggs are discovered, these eggs being alive, as we have found to be the case in other analogous larvæ of which we have specimens. From the intestines and other cavities where the young are first produced they penetrate into the substance of the muscles, where sometimes as early as three days after the diseased meat is taken into the stomach they may be found in considerable numbers, and so far developed that the young entozoa have almost attained a size equal to that of the full grown trichinæ. They progressively advance into the interior of the small bundles of muscular fibre, where they may be often seen several in a file, one after the other. Behind them the muscular tissue becomes atrophied, that is hardened, and around them an irritation is set up which ends in producing a cyst in about two weeks. Thus it will be seen that the whole muscular system is filled with these parasites, each one the central point of inflammation, and of course of terrible suffering, until the friendly hand of death closes the scene.

These cases, we think, must be more frequent than is generally supposed, from our having so many brought to our notice within a short time, and this fact would be a good reason for entirely giving up swine's flesh as an article of food. But there is a sure preventive for all this. Thorough cooking will render pork absolutely free from any injurious effects in this direction.

If we give up swine's flesh for the reason that it contains entozoa we shall be obliged for the same reason to discard all animal food. One of the same family which we have mentioned as causing sickness among the Egyptians is of frequent occurrence among cattle, sheep and horses, the hare, the rabbit, etc. Another species is found in the liver of the pike and perch, and also many species infest the feathered tribes.

We ought perhaps to say that although the careful smoking of pork is said to kill the trichinæ, it is never safe, in our opinion, to eat pork which is not thoroughly smoked.

### The Jains, and their Respect for Animal Life.

The Jains, a large and influential religious sect of the Hindoos, cherish a profound respect for animal life, and not only avoid harming any living creature, but make it a rule to protect and succor every ailing and helpless one that comes within their range. The Jain priests, when in the streets, wear a veil over their mouths, to prevent the possibility of swallowing some tiny insect fluttering in the air; and carry about with them a broom with which to clear the spot where they chance to sit, that they may not injure or crush any living things with their weight. When the devout Jain meets with a wounded animal, he tenderly cares for it, taking it into his house, and nursing it until it is healed. The rich members of the sect support hospitals for sick and disabled animals, where their wants are carefully provided for until they are able to shift for themselves.

One of the largest of these hospitals is situated in Bombay, in a thickly-populated district, and is open to all visitors. In a large outer court, surrounded with sheds, ailing and decrepid oxen are entertained. In this ward, the strange spectacle is presented of patients with their eyes bandaged and their legs bound in compresses; while those that are unable to stand, by reason of their many infirmities, are provided with beds of cocoa straw on which to stretch themselves. Attendants are in waiting who rub and dress their coats, and bring food to the lame and paralytic.

A second inclosure is reserved for sick and afflicted dogs and cats; and a third contains diseased birds. "Aged cows," says M. Rousselet," spend their lives peaceably in this Paradise of the brute creation, in company with bald vultures, and buzzards that have lost their plumage. At the other end of the court, a heron, proud of his wooden legs strutted about in the midst of blind ducks and lame fowls."

All the domestic animals, and all the tribes that dwell in the vicinity of man, have their representations in these hospitals. Rats are among the most numerous inmates, sharing the asylum with mice, sparrows, peacocks, and even jackals. Connected with the hospital at Surat is a spacious granary, where all the damaged grain from the bazaars is thrown for the benefit of myriads of cockroaches and insects of various sorts that thrive upon this wonderful bounty.

### Rising in the World.

Experience continually contradicts the notion that a poor young man cannot rise. If we look over the list of rich men, we find that nearly all of them began life worth little or nothing. To any person familiar with the millionaires of the United States, a score of examples will occur. On the other hand, the sons of rich men, who began life with the capital which so many poor young men covet, frequently die beggars. It would probably not be going too far to say that a large majority of such moneyed individuals either fall outright or gradually eat up the capital with which they commenced their career.

And the reason is plain. Brought up in expensive habits, they spend entirely too much. Educated with high notions of personal importance, they will not, as they phrase it, stoop to hard work. Is it astonishing, therefore, that they are passed in the race of life by others with less capital originally, but more energy, thrift, and industry? For these virtues, after all, are worth more than money. They make money, in fact. Nay, after it is made, they enable the possessor to keep it, which most rich men pronounce to be more difficult than the making. The young man who begins life with a resolution always to lay by part of his income is sure, even without extraordinary ability, gradually to acquire a sufficiency, especially as habits of economy, which the resolution renders necessary, will make that a competence for him which would be quite insufficient for an extravagant person. It is really what we save, more than what we make, which leads us to fortune. He who enlarges his expenses as fast as his earnings increase must always be poor, no matter what his abilities. And content may be had on comparatively little. It is not in luxurious living that men find real happiness.

### Winter in a Canadian Country Town.

A month of snow to most young people, at all events, would be highly enjoyable. It is scarcely enough to reduce the pleasure and novelty of sleighing to a mere means of transit, or to dull the ears to the merry tinkling of the bells; and perhaps it would hardly give them an overdose of skating, even though that pastime had to be carried on in a damp and unhealthy little rink. But six months, six long interminable months of white chaos, with nothing to relieve the eye but snow, deep snow! There are dances *ad nauseam* all through the Winter, and their merry evenings have often been held up by Canadians as the result of, and peculiar to, their hard winters; but is it, I ask, necessary to the success of a ball that the thermometer should stand at thirty below zero, and that every guest on the way thither should have periodically to feel his nose and ears in order to satisfy himself that he still possesses those organs? Get a sensible Canadian in a corner toward the end of March, button-hole him, and he will sing you a different song. You will gather from him that, although he has never spent a Winter away from his native land, he feels the cold more and more every year, and pines for something that his instincts tell him would be more natural and more agreeable. Unless you are a lumber-man—which Heaven forbid!—exercise is next to an impossibility, and you consequently suffer, unless you can do without it, which few Englishmen can. Endeavor to walk along a country road, and even if you can manage to stagger on for a mile or two you will run the risk of being put into the county Lunatic Asylum. Riding, of course, is an impossibility, so there is nothing for it but to sit in a stove heated room, or to rush through the freezing air, muffled up to the eyes, in a sleigh. At this season of the year the farmers, being thrown out of work, throng the bar rooms in great Newfoundland coats, with hoods and red scarfs round their waists, and fur caps of vast extent upon their heads—a "hard-looking crowd," to use their own expression. But a still "harder-looking crowd" are the lumbermen, or shantymen, who, turned adrift from the far back woods, are let loose on the peaceful inhabitants of Kisawlee. They may, indeed, be reckoned among the evils of Winter—English, Irish, Scotch, French and Canadians, all roughened down to that state of existence which lives only to drink or curse. The streets present, however, a very gay appearance, as do also the stores and hotels. An unceasing stream of sleighs of every description glides swiftly and noiselessly through the streets; the steam from the horses rises in between the red-brick houses, through the cold air, and the jangling of a thousand bells continues from morning till night.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

### The Morality of French Fencing-Rooms.

Don Juans and Lotharios are not to be found in fencing-rooms. Physical exercises enforce morality. Nothing I have seen in Paris has struck me more than the absence of everything like impropriety in conversation which I have observed in fencing-rooms. I have never heard an oath, or a coarse expression, or an allusion to women, or an indecent story in them. I have heard but one rude speech, and I have seen but one rude action in them; both were by the same man, and they were punished by such icy silence, their author never repeated them. There is more ceremonious politeness in them than is to be found anywhere else in France. The lesson ended, the pupil invariably says, "I thank you, sir," to the master, or to the provost, if the latter gives the lesson. When one would make an assault with another, he always prefers his request in these words: "Sir, would you be so very good as to make an assault with me?" He never hears any other reply but: "Most willingly, sir, I am entirely at your orders." The assault ended, the adversaries shake hands, saying: "Sir, I thank you," and replying: "Sir, the obligation is wholly on my side." I have never seen a quarrel about the blows given. . . . I have rarely seen drink of any kind introduced. In summer beer has occasionally been brought in. I have seen it introduced twice in five years. A naval officer introduced brandy. He and two or three others would sip a thimbleful in a tumbler of water, and the one glass would last during the whole lesson and its sequent assaults. The French are not only temperate, but adverse to expense. Money becomes volatile in the heated atmosphere of Paris, and disappears in invisible vapors through the interstices of the purse and the fingers of the closest fist. Besides, there are rich and poor behind the mask, and the latter would be driven from the fencing-room if habits of expense were notorious; for the French are passionately fond of equality; furthermore, they savagely enforce the rule of paying the score in turn, and he who should allow himself to be treated without once standing the bill, would soon be driven from the room. Speaking of French temperance, I may mention that one evening a gentleman, to illustrate his remarks, said:

"You know how a man feels when he is drunk?"

There were fifteen men present, only one of whom, and he not a Frenchman, could join his experience to the questioner's. This general moderation makes fatal duels rare in France.—*Scribner for February.*

### Ballads.

The conditions under which our ancient ballad-poetry arose are tolerably well understood. It belongs to a primitive state of society, in which the knowledge of letters was restricted to a select class, and tradition was the sole vehicle of history to the mass of the people; when manners were ruder law less reverenced, the passions more unbridled, the utterance of emotion franker and less conventional than now. Though the writers cannot always be supposed cotemporary with the events they record, they uniformly address a sympathetic audience, whose standard of morality or sentiment, and level of culture, little, if at all, differ from those prevailing at the period to which their traditions refer. The Border minstrelsy, for example, was obviously written for the children or grandchildren of the moss-troopere whose exploits it glorifies, a generation to whom appeals to a higher code or a purer taste than their ancestors accepted would have been wholly unintelligible. The general characteristics of the best specimens that remain to us, whether of the narrative and legendary ballad or of the lyrical and emotional ballad, are an unconscious simplicity of thought and language, a coarse but vivid realization of the scenes and delineation of the personages presented. They show few marks of artistic construction or ornament, beyond a rudimentary sense of pictorial expression, and the occasional introduction of adrupt snatches of wild fancy. In those cases where a burden is added, it serves either to mark the leading motive of the theme, to suggest the musical accompaniement to which the piece was set, or that "rhythm of the feet" from which the composition first took its name. The impossibility of restoring the conditions under which this description of poetry arose does not oppose any obstacle to its successful cultivation in our own day if the principle laid down be duly observed. To surrender the type would be a gratuitous waste of means, for of all narrative and lyrical forms, it is the simplest and the most direct in its effects. The testimony borne to its poteney by Sir Philip Sidney, by Addison, and the authority for whom Fletcher of Saltoun stood sponsor, would be unanimously indorsed to-day. The varnish of our "conventionalism is, after all, extremely thin, and the most cultivated audience cannot listen to a plain story of heroism or of pathos without flushing cheeks and brimming eyes. For enshrining the memory of any grandly heroic achievement, for giving utterance to any pure emotion, the ballad still remains the most appropriate vehicle.—*Contemporary Review.*

As fortune often hides under the meanest trades in life the greatest virtue so are the greatest geniuses found frequently lodged by nature in the most deformed and misshapen bodies.

### A Dutch Cow-Stable.

After looking over the farm we were taken toward the house, and entered a large door leading into an enormous room, the like of which we had never seen. The walls were neatly whitewashed. The little windows were hung with white curtains. Along each wall was a strip of clean brick-work, and next to this a whitewashed gutter; then came, for a width of about six feet, a flooring of handsome old Dutch tiles, well laid; then two rows of upright posts, the use of which was not at all obvious. Between these rows of posts was a wide passage-way leading the whole length of the hall. There were several tables, on which were bright utensils and some handsome articles of pottery. We congratulated ourselves on seeing the largest and cleanest dairy we had ever met with, but, on a second look, the absence of milk, and of the evidence of daily use, led us to inquire, and, we found to our surprise, that we were in the cow-stable, which had been put in order for the summer. Except for the stanchions and tyingpoles, and the gutter behind the stalls, there was nothing to indicate the use intended.

Like all Dutch cow-stables of the old style, this was in summer the show-room of the establishment. The tiles are considered a great luxury; but few families use them. Generally, their place is taken by neatly broomed white sand. The central alley is floored with bricks, and just in front of the tying-posts there is a depression or gutter, also of brick. These drinking gutters slope very slightly from one end to the other. Water is pumped in at the upper end, and is let off at pleasure at the other. The cows stand on a raised earthen floor, supported by a brick wall at its rear end. It is this cattle floor which is in summer covered with movable tiles; the manure trough is quite deep, and contains the solid droppings until they are removed in a barrow. The urine flows off to the underground receptacle which collects all the liquid refuse of the establishment, and which has a pump for filling the tank-cart by which the meadows are sprinkled.

In the loft over the stable, the cheeses are seasoned and prepared for market. Back of this part of the building are the cheese factory, horse-stables, wagon-house, tool-sheds, etc. Leaving these, and returning through the cow-stable, we passed through a glass door into a sitting-room with some handsome articles of old furniture, and ample evidence of neatness and comfort. At one side of this we entered a little office or library, where we were shown handsome scientific books and various old objects of interest, and were requested to inscribe our names ih the visitors' book, which had been well filled by travelers from all parts of the world. In the larger room, opposite the glass door spoken of, is a fire-place, and over this a large mirror. Here, Mr. Sluis showed us how he sits in winter toasting his shins before the fire, and looking up from his paper now and then to enjoy the reflected view of his two rows of fine cattle, which seem almost members of the family. We saw no further of the house, and I am therefore unable to refute or to verify the stories that are told of the absurd cleanliness which is said to be inseparable from Dutch housekeeping. So far as we did see, everything was neat and after its kind tasteful, and in good wholesome, humble order. The farmer and his son were not distinguishable in appearance, education (save in languages), or general intelligence, from the better class of New England farmers.

Off from one corner of the cow-stable is a large, cleanly, new-set-milling room where the cheeses are manufactured by a burly bare-armed Dutchman,—clean in his person, and very active and business-like in his movements. The making of round cheeses, which we know as Edam or Dutch cheese, is the great industry of all North Holland.—*Scribner.*

### Social Relations in France.

"Here at Paris," writes Mme. d'Oberkirk, "I am no longer my own mistress. I scarcely have time to talk with my husband and to answer my letters. I do not know what women do that are accustomed to lead this life; they certainly have no families to look after nor children to educate? At all events they act as if they had none, and the men likewise; the causes which disintegrate wedlock also disintegrate the family. In the first place there is the aristocratic tradition which interposes a barrier between parents and children with a view to maintain a respectful distance. Although enfeebled and about to disappear, this tradition still subsists. The son says "Monsieur" to his father, the daughter comes "respectfully" to kiss her mother's hand at her toilette. A caress is rare and seems a favor; children generally, when with their parents, are silent, the sentiment that usually animates them being that of deferential timidity. At one time they were regarded as so many subjects, and up to a certain point they are so still while the new exigencies of worldly life place them or keep them effectually aside. M. de Talleyrand stated that he had never slept under the same roof with his father and mother. And if they do sleep there, they are not the less neglected. "I was entrusted" says the Count de Tilly, "to valets and to a kind of preceptor who resembled them in more respects than one." The Duc de Lauzun finds it difficult to get a good governor for his son; for this reason, the latter writes, "he conferred the duty on one of my late mothers's lackeys who could read and write tolerably well, and to whom the title of valet de chambre was given to ensure greater consideration. They gave me the most fashionable teachers besides; but M. Roch (which was my mentor's name) was not qualified to arrange their lessons nor to qualify me to benefit by them.—*The Galaxy for February.*

### A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says "Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent, and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter, which is the rooftree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's hair ropes nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of a saxaul (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright-colored carpets, rugs and cushions which are separated within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitar, and various household articles which are hung up on a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitka of the 'Tartar.'"

### The Karens.

The Rangoon *Mail* gives an interesting description of the Karen tribes who occupy the country which is the present subject of dispute between England and Burmah, a chain of broken hills running north and south between the two countries, and called by the natives the Twelve mountains. They number about 50,000, and are said to be a very superior race to the kindred Karens of the plains of British Burmah. The latter had no written language and little religion until the missionaries created the one for them and introduced the other; whereas these mountaineers have their own priests and written characters. The interior of the Karen dwelling is filled with a raised seat around the walls for sitting on in the European manner. And the necessity for this exceptional mode of resting is apparent when we learn that the women all wear rings of thick brass wire bent round the wrist and elbow, and again round the knee and ankle, confining them so in every motion that they cannot possibly squat down on the ground in the usual Oriental fashion nor kneel to pray as the men do, while in walking their feet make two perfectly separate tracks a foot or so apart. It need hardly be said that the men never submit to this tyranny of custom. They are sensibly dressed in light jackets and trousers, of an almost European type, and are chiefly remarkable outwardly for very closely shaving their heads, except where a small top-knot is carefully left. But the effect of the peculiar female fashion of the Twelve mountains is described as extraordinarily irksome, even to the looker-on; in fact, these self-imposed fetters cause the harem ladies more bodily inconvenience if possible, than the worst development of the hoop or crinoline mania could have done; just as the nose appendage of the Hindoo beauty is more troublesome than the hardly less barbarous earring of her London rival.

### Speculative Values.

There is a homely proverb which warns us against counting our chickens before they are hatched. A beautiful exemplification of the proverb is given in the Arabian Nights, in the story of Alnaschar; how he invested a few coppers in a basket of crockery and imagined rapid sales and high profits reinvested, and prosperity and wealth flowing in upon him, until he was in a position to marry a princess. While gloating over his imagined good fortune, in that insolence of false pride which is too apt to accompany sudden wealth, Alnaschar spurns his princess and suiting the action to the thought, kicks down the basket and smashes the crockery, which is his whole fortune in the present as well as in the future.

Now it must, however, be said of the imaginative Persian, that he speculated entirely on his own capital. His success was to be due solely to his own efforts. His folly ruined himself, but hurt nobody else. How very different would have been the story of so sanguine a gentleman of the present day? He would have borrowed of everybody that would have loaned money to him; persuaded those to endorse who had not the money to lend; lived on the proceeds of his wits while he held his wares a tridiculous prices, and estimated his own business capacity at a marvelous value, until the end came, which almost inevitably comes to those who trade on other people's capital. This is a story which the history of the day in America tells us over and over again. It is a common fault with us to imagine that we can manage other people's money better than they can do it themselves. It is a common error to undertake to do it. The results are seen in the account of failures which annually occur. It is estimated that in this country, the total number of business failures, for the four years, 1872-3-4 and '5 will foot up at the end of this year about 22,000, and an indebtedness of $675,000,000, that is, six hundred and seventy-five millions of other people's capital, on which these twenty-two thousand men have been trying to get rich, at other people's risk. This is something fearful, and bears terrible testimony to the recklessness and extravagance of the American people. It must be taken, too, into consideration that these are the failures only of business men. No note is taken of the hundred thou-and mechanics and laboring men who have also counted their chickens too soon, but whose failures are two insignificant to deserve a record in the business world.

### Derivation of Loafer.

Lour or Lowr, and Loaver, are all vulgar terms for money, and combine two gypsy words, the one *love* or *lovey*, and the other *loure*, to steal. The reason for the combination or confusion is obvious. The author of the Slang Dictionary, in order to explain this word, goes as usual to the Wallachian Gypsies, for what he might have learned from the first tinker in the streets of London. I should remark on the word loure, that Mr. Borrow has shown its original identity with *loot*, the Hindustani for plunder or booty. I believe that the American word loafer owes something to this Gypsy root, as well as to the German *laufer* (*landlaufer*) and Mexican Sp

# (E CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... .....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 17, Feb. 1876.

*TERMS.*—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*
*Advertisements* 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*


Grant is anxious to give testimony in favor of Babcock. If nothing else will save Bab they will try to prove him insane.

It would be almost a luxury to be hit with a snow-ball, says the Lewsisburg Chronicle. Well, say stone instead of snowball and we'll send our devil down to accommodate you.

In the legislature the house committee have negatived the bill making an appropriation to the grangers for an encampment on the Centennial grounds. The sum asked for was $50,000.

The New York Senator, Conkling, it is reported, has begun to advocate a third term openly among those with whom he converses. He regards Grant as the most available man for the Republicans to nominate. He thinks the South can be united in his support, and that quite enough strength can be added to this from the North to secure the balance of power and force his nomination.

An investigating committee is giving a little light upon the Freedman's Savings Bank, the institution that was hatched under radical wings to save Sambo's money, and which ended in a big "bust," leaving the darkey without a single cent of his hard earned wages.

The former President of the Freedman's Savings Bank testified before the House Investigating Committee on Tuesday 1st, that the trustees were men who paid little or no attention to the business of the bank, that money was loaned on worthless securities and collaterals, that depositors' accounts though it was a savings institution, were overs drawn; that the investments of the deposits were made in improper quarters, and that in a word no one seemed to run the bank but the clerks behind the counter. Most of the funds were virtually embezzled on collaterals known to most every one to be valueless. Some of the property had been recovered by the Commissioners appointed by Congress to investigate the bank, and one or two dividends to poor and swindled depositors would probably be paid.

As will be seen in another column, the nation has sustained another loss in the death of Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Johnson was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country and a gentleman of spotless character. He belonged to the old school of statesmen, having been contemporary with Buchanan, Clay, Webster and Benton. He held prominent positions—was congressman, U. S. Senator, minister to England, and other high and responsible positions. If there were more of such characters in high places at the present day, the country would be better governed and there would be less mal-administration and plundering. The country mourns one of its greatest and purest sons.

It appears from the Clearfield Republican, the democratic organ in that county, that the '76ers are trying to create trouble in the democratic party in that county; the Republican is fighting them bravely and exposing the secrets of the new order of Modocs.

Grant intends to swear in favor of Babcock. We do not see that his oath should have much weight with an honest jury, since it is notorious that he was proven guilty of falsehood and deception by President Johnson in the matter of removing Stanton from the office of Sec'y of War. It is humiliating to say this of our present chief magistrate, but it is the truth, and he will just as soon be guilty of the same thing to save his crooked whisky frend, Babcock, as he was to help Stanton. We did not yet learn that Grant has reformed, else we would have more confidence in what he may say in behalf of Bab.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Philadelphia a few evenings ago, in which he wound up with the old style abolition abuse of the South, for which there is certainly no occasion now since slavery has been abolished, and the South having suffered so terribly by the war. Mr. Phillips is one of the agitators who helped bring on the war, but did not expose his carcass to rebel bullets, he used "jaw-bones" from away off safe in Boston. Mr. Philips is one of America's satanic sons who is always for keeping up strife and mischief. In his lecture he pronounced in favor of Grant for a third term with the negro Fred Dolugass for Vice President. His lecture wound up in the following infamous strain:

He denounced the South in unmeasured terms. He said the spirit existed to day which if left to itself would again rise against the government. The only change is from 1861—the want of the power. As long as cruelty controls the South it can never gain the civilization of the nineteenth century. Behind is a bloody spectacle, a hideous ghost. The horrors of San Dominge were not the resistance of slaves to a master, but of freedmen to be again enslaved. They killed every white man, woman and child, and they deserve credit for it. If this civilization of the South continues as it now is its history may yet be checkered with a Christophe or a Toussant L'Overtuer. Mr. Philips, after continuing for a while in this same strain, spoke of the reconstruction of the South, and said: In this mush of concession, this gush of sentiment, we can do nothing. The North should proclaim to the world, 'I have inconsiderately relieved that unhappy traitor and pardoned that insolent rebel, and how shall I remedy it? We must reap where we have sown. The next thing is San Domingo and national bankruptcy. The North should put its foot down in a manner that could not be misunderstood, and that was to show the world that the North is as color-blind as God himself. You can nominate for President who you please. Public opinion should name him; such a man as should make every man's knees in New Orleans tremble. The only man who ever showed he understood this is the President of the United States, U. S. Grant, and I have no turning of stomach at a third term. The man to preside over the Senate must be a negro Fred Douglass. Mr. Philips continued at great lenght his denunciation of the South in terms fiercer and more bitter than in his best anti-slavery days. He continued eloquent to the last, but with the most astonished Philadelphia audience that ever listened to him.

*REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.*

There is some probability of the bankrupt act being repealed, and from the proceedings in Congress, a few days ago, we find that the House has already passed the repeal. The first section repeals the bankrupt act of 21st March, 1867, and all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The second section provides that all suits and proceedings now pending in the United States courts wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and be governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending.

The act is to take effect from and after 1st of January, 1877.

After some discussion of technical points, the bill was passed—yeas, 178; nays, 58.

"Petitions were presented in the Senate on Tuesday last by Senator Boyer, from citizens of this county, praying for the repeal of Mr. Kurtz's law increasing the fees of Notaries Public within the county," (*Watchman,*) and which Mr. Meek published in his paper at the time without disapproval and after having served as a member four terms without attempting to repeal it. Horrible, isn't it? Petitions are also in circulation for the repeal of the act which Mr. Meek managed to get passed increasing the fees on unseated lands from 75c to $1.00 per tract. Now who'll set 'em up, Gray?

*FROM WASHINGTON.*

The Senate on Friday, last, passed the Centennial appropriation bill, by a vote of 41 to 15.

The democratic house has cut down the diplomatic appropriations half a million of dollars.

The fact that Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, denounced President Grant in executive session, charged him with indifference to the southern colored republicans, and with having unjustly taken sides against them in Mississippi, occasions much comment. It is said that the President, on hearing of his remarks, sent for him. Whether this is true or not the friends of the colored senator say he will not accept any such invitation, as he considers the breach between them too wide to be closed.

The democratic members in conversation a few days ago, say they do not think there will be much difficulty in framing a financial platform as a conciliatory spirit pervaded the caucus last night. The opinion was generally expressed that it would be impracticable to resume specie payments on January 1, 1879, as provided by act of January 19, 1875, and therefore that measure should be repealed and measures be taken for the gradual resumption of specie payments by requiring the national banks to retain a percentage of the gold received by them as interest by them as interest on the bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States as a security for their circulating notes and also requiring the secretary of treasury to retain a certain percentage of gold as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or payment of the public debt. This will be the basis of the action of the committee in their report to the adjourned meeting of the caucus Thursday 17, next.

The nastiness of the Beecher matter is to be opened out to view again. Henry C. Bowen appeared before the Plymouth Church Committee on the night of the 9th, and offered to prove his charges against Mr. Beacher, making the following proposition: I propose that three men within the Congregational body be selected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartiality, such for example, as President Woolsey, President Asa D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge Lafayette Y. Foster, the Hon. Alpheus Hardy or the Hon. Julius H. Seelye, men in whose decision the world will put confidence. who shall be pledged to keep all such evidence secret, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear with our witnesses, and before whom I will consent, without any reserve whatever and as soon as they can meet, to give in full the evidence which has led me to say that Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultry, hypocrisy and perjury. The proposition was declined and Mr. Bowen asked for ten days in which to consult documents, dates and memorandas referring to the case. The committe then resolved, that it Bowen declined to state such facts then and there "we shall to-morrow evening report to the church the action which has been taken and ask for instructions."

There is a split among the radicals upon the presidential question,—a revolt against the republican managers, including Grant, Morton, Conkling and Blaine, and in favor of Gen. Sherman.

As the chances for Babcock's conviction increase, the cry of "rebel sympathizers" is raised against St. Louis jurymen. This has been the way for fifteen years. Whenever any person protested against or tried to arrest official stealing, the whole Republican press set up the cry of "rebel sympathizer" and "copperhead," and all the party bummers joined in the effort to drag him down.

The jury was secured in the Babcock trial last week and the district-attorney opened the case. If there is any truth in the statements that reach us, the defence has a very hopeless case. The prosecution have obtained possession of a lot of telegraphic correspondence in cypher which passed between Babcock and Lucky, the latter being at St. Louis, at the time of the Avery trial. It is further claimed that the district-attorney has in his possession receipts given by the express company for large amounts of money sent Babcock by members of the ring. An officer of the government residing at St. Louis is credited with the statement that the amount of money sent by express to Babcock in a single month footed well up in the thousands. The documentary evidence to be produced by the prosecution will be voluminous and not confined to the telegrams already given to the public. Friends of the convicted members of the ring have come forward and produced correspondence from Babcock which is said to be of a very damaging character. A very suspicious kind of correspondence has been unearthed which promises to lead to important results. District-Attorney Dyer has ascertained that Babcock, for a long time prior to the ring exposures, had been in correspondence with suspected and convicted parties, but instead of transmitting his communications by mail or telegraph to the parties he desired to reach, he forwarded his letters under cover to an officer of the army stationed at St. Louis, a commissary or quartermaster, not connected with General Sherman's headquarters, by whom the letters were handed to the persons for whom Babcock intended them.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

St Louis, February 11.—The first witness called this morning in the Babcock trial was Major E. B. Grimes. Among other things Grimes testified to having received telegrams purporting to be from Babcock enclosing others addressed to Mr. M'Donald, with a request to forward them. J. W. Douglass, Ex-commissioner of internal revenue was called and identified numerous telegrams which passed between himself and Joyce and M'Donald. A number of telegrams were shown to witness for identification, but not read, being reserved for introduction at anotner time.

Colonel Dyer wished to read a dispatch signed by General Babcock but the defence objected and it went over. Several other dispatches either to or signed by Babcock were identified but withheld.

## *THE INDIANA WHISKY FRAUDS.*

THE CONSPIRATORS IN PRISON—INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MEN—PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.

Louisville, Feb. 2.—The Indianians recently tried, convicted and sentenced at Indianapolis for complicity in whisky frauds were placed in the state prison at Jeffersonville last evening. The prisoners, previous to their present trouble, occupied high positions, and were numbered among the best citizens of Evansville. The sentence read for hard labor for the terms specified, for violation of the revenue laws.

A Courier Journal reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners after they arrived at prison. Albert McGriff was sitting on a smoking lounge with his face buried in his hands, the picture of grief and despair. The reporter touched him lightly upon the shoulder, when he started and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is sixty years old. He said: "My God, to think that I would ever come to a place like this. It will kill me, my heart is crushed now." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion and was greatly agitated. "If it were not for my poor wife and son I believe I could stand it, but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear. It will kill my wife; she is sick now, and this will kill her, but there is one consolation, she knows I am innocent of the charge, and I swear to you I am an innocent man." He said that he was nearly eighty eight years old, and that he had been married thirty years. McGriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years city clerk of that place, and a leading member in the Presbyterian church. He has the heart disease, and it is the general opinion among his friends that he will not long survive his imprisonment.

James K. Hill seemed cheerful, and said that he had made up his mind to stand it and that he could stand as much as any other living man. Hill has an extensive acquaintance in Indiana, and is well known in this city. He was deputy revenue collector at Evansville. He asserted his innocence yesterday, and before he was sentenced at Indianapolis, Tuesday, through his counsel, W. P. Fishback, presented the following note to Judge Gresham:

"With due reference to your honor and the jury that found me guilty. I say now, in the presence of God and the world that I am not guilty. During my connection with the revenue department I have worked faithfully in the interest of the government. Task for the sake of my family that your honor will be as merciful as the circumstances will permit. J. K. Hill."

He is forty two years old and has a wife and eight children.

Philip C. Eberwine was sad and silent, having nothing to say to any one, but gazing vacantly upon those in the room. In a note to Judge Gresham before sentence was pronounced, he said: "I withheld nothing from the United states attorneys when called upon, but gave my evidence upon which my own indictment was found and that of others. I am unfortunately a pensioner upon the government. I bear three severe and honorable wounds as a reward for three years' good service as a private soldier. I am maimed for life and unable to do any manual labor. It was my helpless condition and poverty, coupled with a desire to save my little home from being sold from us that caused me to listen to the oily words of the solicitor."

Miller says that his punishment is out of all proportion to his offense. He said that he never would have been in the ring only that all the officers were in, and if he kept out he would have them all to fight, and to save his position he went in. He is a married man, but has no children. His health is delicate.

John E. Phillips was in the army four years and was badly wounded. He said the distillers got him into it by stating that they would have to shut down or run crooked; that he was trying to provide a home for his family and did not want to lose his position. Phillips is about 50 years of age. He has a wife and four children in straitened circumstances. He takes his sentence hard.

Geo. T. Simonson was in the army, but broke down on account of ill health. He is 43 years old and has a wife and three children.

Wm. Mumford is probably 55 years old. He was a colonel in the army and received several wounds. He looked very pale, but calm.

David M. Lewis appeared resigned to his hard fate. He is a man past the middle age of life, and has a family.

Hiram B. Snyder looked sad and gloomy.

After the prisoners had shaken hands with their friends and bade them good bye they were marched out of the office into the prisoner's reception room. They were then relieved of such articles as they had about them which it was contrary to the rules for them to keep.

Warden Howard held no conversation with the prisoners, and will treat them just as the regulations require. They were next taken to the prison barber, where their hair was cut and their whiskers shaved off. They were then taken to the clothing department, and the striped convicts' suits given them, which they put on, and which altered them so much that they were scarcely recognizable. When fully rigged out they were taken to the house and assigned their quarters and cots. They will not at present have any work to do, as the convicts are all idle.

A DYING BURGLAR'S CONFESSION.

How the Quincy Bank was Robbed of Over $400,000 Worth of Property.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—J. L. Termer, one of the Quincy Bank robbers, died on Tuesday in Evansville of consumption. His confession of the Quincy Bank robbery implicates three others.

He said that himself, a thief named Hilsey of Syracuse, N. Y., English Tom, and Hilsey, whose name we could not procure, were implicated in the bank robbery. After the party separated on the division of the money, $84,000, he and Hilsey undertook to bury the bonds until time would lessen the danger of detection in their negotiation.

They went to Chambers Junction Iowa, and buried the bonds in a culvert near the railroad track. The bonds, amounting to $350,000, were deposited in a tin box, which in turn was enclosed in another box of wood, which was made by them from fence boards.

The place was near a crossing, and Hilsey was placed on the track to keep watch if any one discovered the secret. Hilsey was out of sight of the hiding place, and Termer was the only man of the gang who knew its exact location.

For nearly two years afterward he continued in correspondence with Hilsey, hearing from him for the last time in September last. Hilsey then went to the Pacific coast, and has not since been heard of, which led Termer to suppose that he was dead.

The whereabouts of English Tom are also unknown, and but one of the gang remains, whose present location was revealed by Termer. This is the one whose name could not be ascertained, but he is or was recently, lying ill in the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy of Charity, St. Louis. This man seems to be the only available source for the confirmation of Termer's strange story.

Termer also confessed to having been a party to a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Mo., in March last, and said that $20,000 worth of diamonds are buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Boonville, Mo. He died before he could give the particulars.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Estimated Loss $3,000,000.

New York, February 8.—A fire broke out at 6,30 this evening at 125 Grand street which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded, by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, altogether about thirty buildings. The total loss is estimated at $3,000,000. One firm, Cashen, Brunderet & Co., lace dealers, estimates their loss at $1,000,000.

SUDDEN DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10.—Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist was found dead this evening at 8:15 in the grounds surrounding the executive mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Governor Carroll and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the executive mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 10, 1876. The senate was called to order at 11 a. m. by Lieutenant Governor Latta.

Mr. Bechtel presented a petition from citizens of Schuylkill county, asking for congressional aid to build the Texas and Pacific railroad.

The following bills were reported favorably.

An act providing for the establishment of industrial schools in this state.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Boyer—An act fixing the term of office of assessors, to be hereafter elected, for the valuation of property at three years.

Mr. Jones—An act to authorize and direct the treasurer of the state to pay over to a trustee to be appointed by the governor the sum remaining in the treasury and appropriated by section 64, of the removal of the confederate dead who fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Strang offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the senate will consider no bills introduced into this body after the first day of April next.

Mr. Cooper moved to amend by inserting the 17th day of March instead of April 1.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The following bills were considered on third reading:

Senate bill No. 10, an act to define and suppress vagrancy. The bill was amended so as to exempt the third section which provided that vagrents could be farmed out, and will be on final passage to-morrow.

Mr. Lamberton moved that the senate proceed to the second reading of bill No. 49, an act to carry into effect section 9, article 14, of the constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Payne amended section 11 of the bill by providing that all the fees at the expiration of the term of any officer shall become the property of the county and be collected by the commissioners, which was agreed to.

Mr. Albright moved to amend section 15, applying to the row offices of Philadelphia, by reducing the salary proposed in the bill of district attorney from $10,000 to $8,000; prothonotary from $10,000 to $7,000; clerk of courts from 10,000 to $8,000; recorder from $12,000 to $8,000; commissioner from $5,000 to $3,000.

Mr. Lamberton said that the bill as passed last winter was the same and that the present bill was satisfactory. Amendment not agreed to.

The bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The house met at ten o'clock a. m.

Senate resolution providing for final adjournment of the legislature on the 24th of March, was read a second time.

Mr. Faunce moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration of the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 105, nays 47.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill making an appropriation of $15,000 to the Woman's hospital, Philadelphia.

Also, an act appropriating $5,000 to the home for blind men, Philadelphia.

Also an act appropriating $2,000 to the institution for the blind.

Mr. Smith an act for the better organization, discipline and regulation of the state militia.

Also making an appropriation of $5,000 for the completion of the buildings and improvement of the grounds of the state normal.

The house then considered bill on second reading as follows:

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the state of Pennsylvania. Passed.

An act authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, to cross streams bounding cities of the third class from any point within the same. Passed.

An act providing for revision and making of county lines. Passed.

A supplement to the act authorizing and requiring auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors, and designating a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts. Passed.

An act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Indefinitely postponed.

An act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats. Passed.

An act fixing compensation of township officers. Passed.

Mr. Reighard (chairman of appropriations) then called up the general appropriation bill, which was read the first time at length.

The house then resumed second reading of bills.

An act determining the residence of owners and occupiers of land when the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house. Indefinitely postponed.

An act providing additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages. Passed.

Supplement to the act concerning divorces, making law apply to misdemeanors as well as felonies.

On this bill considerable discussion and merriment ensued by the introduction of amendments making one year of intemperate habits and the use of tobacco cause for divorce. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely, which was not agreed to. The amendments were withdrawn and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

An act changing the place of holding the sessions of the supreme court for the middle district, and providing for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose, making an appropriation of $6,000.

Mr. Hays moved to make the amount $4,000. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

The Titusville papers relate a horrible story of the death of a young girl from the malpractice of a "cancer doctor," who appears to have been playing a profitable trade and doing a good deal of mischief in Crawford county. The child had some trifling ailment that had baffled the local doctors when this quack came along and made his diagnosis. He said she was suffering from a "cancerous humor" which would inevitably kill her if let alone, but he was the possessor of a secret remedy which was a sure cure and the only cure for her disease. He accordingly employed, and having first scored his face, made several applications of his "cancer liniment," which appears to have been a strong solution of bichloride of mercury, corrosive sublimate. The treatment produced not only the constitutional signs of mercurial poisoning, but ulceration and sloughing of the skin and flesh, and after several days of terrible suffering the poor girl died. Another patient, who had been similarly treated by this "Dr." Osborne, was at last accounts in a critical condition and since the fatal termination of the Jennings' case the victims of his ignorance and brutality are turning up throughout the vicinity. We are happy to say that the wretch is in jail, where we hope he will be allowed to remain for the rest of his natural life, and the press generally direct the attention of the public to this case as a warning against itinerant medical pretenders.

*THE SIZE OF THE SWAG.*

There are various estimates as to the amount of money the whisky ring were able to accumulate and divide, and all of them widely different in amount. District attorney Dyer estimates the sum out of which the government was defrauded, as between four and six millions—or between one and one and a half millions for four years.

The Lewistown Democrat says a curious circumstance occurred last week, in connection with the death of a lady near Reedsville. On Wednesday night a clock in the house struck one, when the hands indicated the time to be five minutes before one. But, what was still more singular, the clock, being out of order, had not struck before for two years past. The sick woman, noticing the striking, mentioned this fact, and added, "I will die at 1 o'clock." And, sure enough, precisely twenty-four hours later, at five minutes before 1 o'clock, Thursday night, her spirit took its flight.

Ground-hog day is a humbug this year. No six weeks of winter followed the seeing of his shadow. Put the critter on the third-term ticket for Vice-President.

ON THE ANTI-CENTENNIAL STUMP.

In the debate recently in the Virginia Legislature on the Centennial appropriation, Peter J. Carter, the colored delegate from Northumberland county, arose, and urged on by the cries of "Hear him! hear him!" sounded in the well known voices of ex Govs. Smith and Letcher, finally silenced another member who was advocating the bill, and, with a rapidity of articulation heretofore unknown, proceeded to speak. The noise and confusion prevented his first remarks being heard, but when order was restored his voice, in clarion peals, rang through the hall, sounding death to the centennial,

Wherefore is it, and why, I'm axin', never; no, sah. What? ten thousand dollars far to begin away to Philadelphia. Letcher, "Good." Smith, "Hear him." Old Fagin nober tire; [Cheers] Where's dis thing gwine to end? Let em go to see de show, but you hears a voice a sayin' still, proximate your own expenses. Look at that statuary of Gitreal Washington. Look at Clay, and Calhoun. What is their first thought? Yes, sah. De boy stood on de burnin' dock. [Applause, and cries "Go on." Logan is de friend ob de white man. Mr. Logan is down on de black man Stop and constitute dis expensive trip. Ticket to Baltimore, $7.00. Supper, lodging and breakfast, $2 more. Ticket to Philadelphia, 2.65. Admission to de show and side show at least 75 cents Multiplying of this by five, count up de boxes, curiosities, trunks, policies, carpet bags. [Immense cheers.] Look at de treasury, look at de money de Governor have spent in postage stamps a fixin' for dis occasion. "Old Mother Hubbard she went to de cupboard fur to git a poor dog a bone," when she come back de dog were clopied. Jes so—it will institution on or in or'. No, sah; I'm talkin' American language. Bunkum Hill, George Washington, John Brown what is you? Rise from your seats—say is I right—say is I justice, truth, and justice agin'.

Ex-Gov. Gov. Letcher (rising from his seat)—Mr. Speaker, I move a medal be awarded to Virginia's son—the good, the great, the glorious Carter. Seconded by Smith.

The motion was carried and the Legislature adjourned for drinks.—Richmond Evening Journal.

Harper's Magazine for February contains sixty-five illustrations and an exceedingly interesting variety of reading matter, prominent among which is a new novel by George Eliot, the greatest of living story-tellers. It is long since any tale has been published that aroused so deep and universal an interest as Middlemarch; and as the author is in the fullness of her powers, there is no doubt that the story by her which begins in this number of the Magazine will have the same remarkable and subtle charm. There are also entertaining articles on Chief Justice Waite, Rev. John Todd, an amusing sketch by Porte Crayon, etc., etc.


LEVI LONG'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, 3 miles west of Madisonburg, MARCH the 10th on J. Kline's farm, 3 Work Horses, 1 two year old English draft Stallion, 1 yearling Colt 3 milk Cows, 1 head of young Cattle, Sheep, a large broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2-horse spring Wagon, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 1 set of Hay ladders, Threshing Machine, horse Power and Shaker, horse Gears, 1 Lancaster Drill, 1 Hay-rake, Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Forks, new Bobsled, 1 Cook Stove with pipe. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
LEVI ZELLA Bro. LEVI LONG
Auctioneers. feb 17 td

SALE of JOS. K. MOYER.—There will be exposed at Public Sale, MARCH 16th, 1876, 3½ Miles township, 1 mile west of Rebersburg, the entire farm stock of the subscriber, viz: Six good work Horses from 4 to 7 years old, 2 Colts, 12 year old and 1 coming, 8 Milk Cows, 2 being fresh young Cattle, Sheep, 1 Brooding Sow, 8 Shoats, 1 brood wheeled Wagon, 1 2 horse Wagon, 2 new spring Wagons, 2 Bob-Sleds, 1 Log Sled, 1 Tread Power Machine, Shaker and Strap.
REAPER & MOWER,
1 Hay-rake, 2 set of Hay ladders, 1 large Cultivator, 1 Corn-Planter, 1 Cornscraper 1 Corn Cultivator, 1 steel plow, 3 fan Plows, 2 double Harrows, 2 sett Yankee Harness, 1 sett light double Harness, 4 plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Halters and Straps, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Logchains, Rakes and Forks, Hay by the Ton, a large double Reed Organ, and many other articles. One year Credit will be given.
JOSEPH K. MOYER.
D. M. Morris, Aud. 17 feb td.

KERLIN'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, in the Loop, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH the 8th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz: 1 Breeding Mare, 1 Cow, 2 Bulls, 2 Heifer springers, 1 2-horse Wagon, two Sleds, spring Wagon, Hay-ladders, 2-horse Power Threshing Machine and Shaker, Hay by the Ton, Plows, Harrows, 2 Log-chains, 2 Stoves and Pipe, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a lot of Oak and Pine Lumber, &c.
TERMS will be made known at sale by
17 feb td PETER KERLIN.

A. H. HOSTERMAN'S SALE.—The following personal perperty will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Centre Hall, MARCH 1st, 1876, at 12 o'clock, 4 Work Horses, 1 3-year old Colt, 1 yearling Colt, Cheshire Champion Stallion, rising 4 years old, 5 Cows, 5 head of young Cattle, 1 Bull, 4 Shoats, 2 4-horse Wagons, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 pair of Bob-sleds, 1 long Sled, 1 one-horse Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 sett of Breechbands, Cruppers, plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 Cornscrapers, 1 2-horse Cultivator, small Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Harrows, Plows, 1 Willoughby sum spring Drill, 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower, 1 Hay-rake, Hay rope and pulleys, 4 Corn-shelter, 1 Windmill, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Scalding Trough, Meat Vessels, Corner Cupboard, Bed Steads, Chairs, Sink, 1 Parlor Stove, Iron Kettle, Cider Barrel, Stands and Lard Cans, Milk Crocks, and many other articles. One year credit will be given.
A. H. HOSTERMAN.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale, at Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 26, 1876, at 1 o'clock,
TWO LOTS OF GROUND,
situate on Church street, in said town, each lot containing about ½ of an acre. Said lots belonging to the heirs of S. S. Wolf, dec'd.
TERMS.—One half of the purchase price to be paid on the confirmation of said sale and the balance in one year thereafter with interest. Bond to be given in the sum of Seven Hundred dollars to be approved by the court or one of the Judges thereof. C. C. WOLF.
19 jan 3t PETER HOFFER, Admrs.

KELLER BRO'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, near Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th. The following property, viz:
Two Breeding Mares with Foal,
One Driving Mare, one Two-Year Old Colt, two Yearling Colts, one
SIX YEAR OLD STALLION,
1 Breeding Sow with pig, 13 Head of Sheep, (South Down.) Two Milk Cows, 2 Heifers with calf, 1 yearling Bull, 4 head of cattle, one Plantation wagon, with bed and ladders, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of bob-sleds, 2 Family sleds, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Stoner Drill, 4 Foote Cultivator, Corn Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Plows and Harrows, Single-trees, Double-trees, Chains, Hay-Fork, rope and Pullies, Rakes and Forks, 1 Hay-rake, 2 Grain-cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, one
REAPER AND MOWER,
Threshing Machine, Shaker and Strap, Horse Power and Jack, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 sets Yankee Harness, 2 sets of Cruppers, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Double sett of Harness, 1 Single sett of Harness, 2 Strings of Sleigh-bell, 3 Cider Barrels, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Copper Kettle, with Patent Stirrer, 1 Iron Kettle Kitchen and Parlor Furniture, Carpet, Stoves, Stovepipe, Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
Geo Koch, C. C. KELLER,
Auctioneer. P. F. KELLER.

J. H. KELLER'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at public outcry, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on the farm formerly belonging to Joseph Meyer, on Wednesday, the 23 day of February, the following property, to wit: Seven head of work horses, 3 year old colts, 7 head of young cattle, 7 milk cows, 7 shoats. Two 4-horse Plantation wagons, Buckeye reaper and Mower, one 2-horse spring wagon—good as new 1 set of hayladdders 1 sulky, 1 horsepower, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Jr. Excelsior Mower, Canon Cornsheller, Circular Woodsaw, Sausage Cutter with ballance wheel, 6 set heavy horse gears, 6 Collars, Bridles, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, 2 Sleighs, 2 sets of bobsleds, 2 tenplate stoves with pipe, also good cider vinegar by the gallon, cider barrels, meat vessels, 6 scaps bees, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by
Josiah Neff, J. HENRY KELLER,
Auctioneer. Jan 27 td. Cryers.

"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

Sermon by Mr. Moody.

Philadelphia, December 31.—There were upward of 8,000 persons present at the meeting last night The services were commenced by singing "Hold the Fort." Mr. Sankey sang "Sowing the Seed."

Mr. Moody preached from the text, "What think ye of Christ?" Matt. xxii., 42

The Sadducees had come to Him with a question they thought he could not answer. After He had put them to silence the Pharisees came to Him An expounder of the law said to Him: What is the greatest commandment? Christ answered him in such a manner that the Pharisees and Sadducees were put to silence. Christ then put a question to them:

What Think Ye Of Christ?

Whose Son is He? They said: He is the son of David. Well, then, if He is the son of David how did the King call his own son the Lord? He put them to silence, for they could not answer the question. It was touching the divinity of Jesus Christ. The Jews did not believe Christ was divine. Now, at the close of the old year, I want to ask every one: What think ye of Christ? We will not know how to act towards Him unless we have made up our minds in regard to Him. I would not be offended if any one should ask me what I thought of any one public character, and there is no character so public as Christ's. I do not ask you what you think about the Bible; it is more personal than that. Many of you will express an opinion about the Bible and talk about the preacher and the singing, but it is of very little account what you think of us, but of

Vast Importance

What you think about the Son of God. I don't ask you what you think about the different churches, but what think ye of Christ? What do you think of him as a teacher? When the officers were sent to arrest him, they said, "Never man spake as this Man." What do you think of Him as a preacher? Eighteen hundred years have rolled away, and still His sermons live. There was not anything seen in Palestine but He hung a truth around it. You cannot get these sermons out of the hearts of the people. The greatest theologians cannot fathom the depth of His sermons, and a little child can understand them. There is no story-book so interesting for children. Look at Him as a physician. He could heal the lepers with a word. We have hospitals for incurable cases, He healed all manner of diseases. He had power over sickness and over death. He came to the world to seek and save those who were lost If He was an impostor, away with your churches and meetings, but if He was the God-man we ought to think well of him, and the ungodly ought to flock to Him.

Mr Moody placed in striking contrast the testimony of the friends and enemies of Christ, as recorded in the New Testament, and continued as follows:

Suppose we could be lifted upa round the Throne of God as John was. He was caught up into heaven, and he tells us he saw a scene there that made him weep. Some one he loved him. I was young, and he could not find any one in heaven that could break the seal and open the book He looked down upon earth, and there was no one worthy. Some one touched him and said: "Don't you weep. There is One that is worthy—the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, He is worthy. John looked and it was the slain Lamb. And he beheld tens of thousands of angels saying, "Worthy is the Lamb to receive power, and riches and wisdom, and honor, and glory, and blessing."

Oh, Poor Sinner,

won't you think well of Christ to-night? Will you not come to Christ this night and own Him as your Lord and Saviour? I say it with all reverence, I have one more witness—that is, God Himself. That ought forever to settle the question. When John baptized Jesus as He came up out of Jordan, there was a voice heard. Some Bible students tell us that Jehovah of the Old Testament was the Christ of the New Testament, and God broke the silence of four thousand years when He said, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Sinner, think well of Him to-night. Can you give a reason for not receiving Him to-night? (I may God help you to think well of him. How many of you have been ashamed to go into one of these inquiry rooms? I would like to find any man who could give a reason why he did not love Christ? I would like to ask that little boy—that young man—that gray-haired man, why don't you love Jesus? Just ask yourself the question to-night. I challenge you to find any reason for not loving Christ. If you go to the lost world and ask the damned spirits in hell there is not one of them can give you a reason. There is no reason can be given on earth, and if you go to the world above they don't want to give a reason, They all love Him. Oh, that the time may come when there will be one song in heaven and on earth, and that song shall be the song of Moses and the lamb. Now, if you think well of Him, let us rise and sing from the heart about Him, and then, you who would like to become His, and stay into those inquiry-meetings and we will talk and pray together.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto Me and rest."

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the Close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History of the Holy Land," etc., etc., etc.

It is a well known fact that the great mass of our people are compelled to rely, for their knowledge of the history of their country, upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, which by their very nature are brief; designed for the comprehension of children, and in every way unsuited to the adult mind. There has long been felt a genuine want of a History of the United States, covering the whole period from the discovery of the Continent to the present day, and presenting in a succinct and comprehensive form the history of our country through its various periods, from a higher and more thoughtful standpoint than would be proper in a school history. This demand we are happy to say is satisfactorily met in "The Centennial History of the United States," a work which is evidently destined to take rank as the Standard History of our country. The author, James D. McCabe, is an able and well known historical writer.

We most heartily commend this work to our readers. It is no dry mass of details, no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid, and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent to the present day. It gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are stated with logical force, and the story of the Revolution is told with all the interest of a romance; then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution, the second War with England, the subsequent history of

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY 17, FEB. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec'y. M. P. SANKEY, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### DEM CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic Co. Convention will reassemble at Bellefonte, Tuesday, February 22, to elect representative delegates to the State Convention and Senatorial conferees to choose a senatorial delegate to the same.
C. M. BOWER,
Chairman.

——SALE BILLS printed at the Reporter office, from $2 up to $3.75 for the largest. All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch. Orders by mail from any part of the county, promptly attended to. Give date and hour of sale and list of articles.

——The Tyrone Herald has the Centennial fever—the disease is all in the "head."

——The ground-hog is a humbug, a cheat, a deceiver, yea a liar. Let Senator Wood pass a bill for damages.

——For public sales advertised in Reporter, see 2nd page.

——A musical convention will be held in the M. E. Church, Pine grove, commencing on evening of Feb. 21., conducted by F. E. Meek ana Ph. Moyer.

——A Man named Galbraith, who carried the mail at Lewistown from the depot to the post office, was arrested on Friday for robbing the mail. The evidence against him is said to be strong.

——A sudd n death occurred in the Loop, on Sunday night, 6th inst. Mr. John Stump, who had been stopping with his son Levi, for a short time, went to bed at night, about 11 o'clock in good spirits and apparently in his usual good health, and had also attended preaching in the afternoon of the same day. After being in bed a short time, his wife noticing that he labored unnaturally in breathing, she called her son and in a few minutes after he reached the chamber the old gentleman expired. His remains were taken to Union county for burial.

——The weather took a turn this week. Sunday night and Monday, brought rain Monday night snow. Tuesday fierce snowstorm and disagreeable generally.

——Pro's Meyer and Weaver will commence a musical convention at Wolf's store on 21st.

——Our friend Ben. Smeltzer, of Illinois west, is in on a visit Ben looks fine, and is getting along well.

——The legislature adjourned from Tuesday to Wednesday 16. Representative Shugert, we are sorry to learn was ill, last week. Representative Alexander was home over the adjournment.

——We last week published an item of Mr. Reed's being nearly drowned, in a mill dam, in Brushvalley. The question often arises as to what the thoughts of such subjects might be when in that unfortunate predicament. We are told that our friend Reed's first act, after being pulled out, was to feel for his pocket book. Whether he had any apprehensions that while under he was going to where the pick-pockets go, or that in being pulled back he was rescued from going into a better world and had fallen back into the hands of pick-pockets, Mr. Reed might best explain himself. By the way, it is also said that drowning men have all the past actions of their lives pass before their minds, like a panorama, and with dreamlike rapidity, and that the sensations of a drowning person are altogether pleasing. Tain, it is said, has been illicited from persons who were rescued from watery graves, and in whom the vital spark had, to all appearances, been quenched. Try it, and see—the tasting of the pudding is the proof of it.

——Hoffer and Kline's store, at Bellefonte, was robbed, on Monday night, 14, of about $1,000 worth of goods. Deschner's gun-shop, we are informed, was robbed the same night, of a number of revolvers and other goods.

——The Silent Feed, for Millburn, patented by R. B. Van Ormer, of Mifflintown, Pa. This Feeder is pronounced the best in the world, simple and no mill-owner should be without it. It has been tested and is perfection in every respect, so that no mill will be complete without the Silent Feeder. It can be seen in operation at Campbell's mill, near Millheim, where Mr. J. M. Van Ormer, brother of the above inventor, can be consulted as to the purchase of territory, &c. tf.

——The following is a report of Rock Hill school, Harris twp., for third month ending February 5th, 1876. Whole number in attendance during month, males 25, females 18. Total 43; average attendance during month, males 23, females 17, total 40; per cent. of attendance during month, males 92, females 94, total 93; per cent of attendance during term till date males 81, females 91, total 90. Alfred and Calvin Wieland, George Page, John Huss, Harvey Houtz, George and Ruben Tresler, W. H. Johnson, Wm. Coble, Martha and Ida Tresler, Pamelia Mingle, Annie Cooper and Lizzie Houtz were present every day during month. Number of visitors 10. A. D. WITTS, Teacher.

——Bits. "Bruff" has got back again—been visiting Sugar Valley.....Dr. Alexander has got housed.....There is something rotten in postalmatters within forty miles of Centre Hall.....Read Sechler's big advertisement and you'll find what will pay.....Bad roads all around.....Pennsvalley has about twenty-five music classes, equally divided between Prof's Weaver, Wm. T. Meyer and Alf. Meyer.

——The following township officers were elected in Potter on Tuesday:—Judge, John Rishel; Inspectors, Peter Smith, A. McCoy; School Directors, W. W. Spangler 3 y, Jacob Wagner, 3 y, W. J. Thompson 1 y; Constable, Wm. Carson; Supervisors, H McClosky, P. Shiffler; Overseers, Robt. Lee, J. H. Keller; Assessor, G W Spangler; Auditors, Levi Murray 3 y, David L. Kerr, 2 y; Town Clerk, D. F. Luse.

——Judge Orvis at the recent Centre county Court rendered a decision, which is highly important, and we reprint it for the benefit of whom it may concern. His Honor ruled that where a man gives his wife money, he having no debts at the time, nor in any way showing an intention to defraud, real estate which the wife may purchase with such funds cannot afterwards be made liable for debts contracted by the husband subsequent to such gift and purchase.

A young man by the name of Walker, of Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, it is supposed, was one of the thieves who stole the widow Taylor's horses near Reedsville, is reported to have been shot a few nights ago, while attempting to commit a similar deed in Huntingdon county.—*Lewistown Dem.*

——Col. Jno. H. Stover, of Missouri, is in our county on a visit. The Colonel is a native of Aaronsburg.

### SALES.

Wolf's lots, at Centre Hall, Feb. 26.
Keller Bro's sale, near Centre Hall, March 15.
J. H. Keller's sale, Harris tp., 23 Feb.
Jos. K. Moyer's sale, Miles tp., March 16.
M. G. Gray's sale, Ferguson, March 29
Sale of Daniel Wolf, Haines tp., March 9, farm stock.
A. H. Hosterman's sale, Potter, March 1st.
P. Kerlin's sale, Potter, March 8.
Levi Long's sale, Brushvalley, March 10.
S. H. Bailey's sale, Harris, March 1.

For the Reporter.

### MUSICAL CONVENTION AT JACKSONVILLE.

The Musical Convention which convened at Jacksonville last week, under the supervision of Prof. W. T. Meyer, assisted by Prof. Geo. S. Hoy, was a grand success. The convention opened on Monday evening, Feb 7th, under the most favorable auspices. There was a good representation of sin ers the first night, and the number increased daily until there were some sixty singers participating. There were two sessions each day, one in the morning and one in the evening. Judging from the interest manifested by each member during the entire convention they all seemed to agree on one point that the convention and concert should not and would not be a failure. By the earnest endeavors of the conductors (Prof. W. T. Meyer and Prof. Geo. S. Hoy) the time was profitably spent in sessions and by the kindness manifested on the part of the citizens our short stay among them was rendered exceedingly pleasant. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the convention as well as the concert was well attended and we rejoice to say that many left not only being delighted by the excellent music they were treated to, but with the full assurance that by their united efforts they had consumated this rich feast.

The Minnim String Band of Aaronsburg arrived there on Thursday at 4:15 p. m., and were kindly welcomed at the house of Mr. Adam Yearick, who had prepared an abundance of "good things" for their numerous gues s. Having taken a hearty supper they soon wended their way to the church there to be the recipients of soul-cheering music. This Band (which is under the instructions of the accomplished musician Prof. W. T. Meyer) though young, has already attained great eminence in the musical era and the excellent music they discharged has inscribed their preeminence on the minds of all those who have heard them. "Honor to whom honor is due" are our sentiments to the Jacksonville singing class and we say without the least hesitation they are deserving of the highest honors the community can bestow upon them. This class is under the instructions of Prof. G. S. Hoy, who has been untiring in his labors and has thus worked them up into the position they now occupy; his labors have indeed not been fruitless, and the writer encourages all those wishing to hear good music to give them a call.

* * * *

A SPECTATOR.

### BANK ROBBERY.

#### The Burglars Get Only $21,500 and Leave $500,000 in Their Hurry to Depart.

New London, Conn., February 10.—The Bank of Commerce was robbed on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday the bank officers were unable to open the vault, but an expert accomplished it at night, when the loss of $21,500 was discovered. The delay in opening the vault gave the burglars twenty-four hours' start of the officers.

The burglars had picked up in a tin box all bills, all receivable securities of the bank amounting to five hundred thousand dollars or more, but left them on the floor of the vault, evidently in their hurry of departure. Entrance was gained through a side window leading into the Directors' room. On the outside door of the safe was a combination dead lock, and on the inner one another patent lock combination. Each was entrusted to a different officer of the bank. The paying teller, who had the combination of the outside lock, was unable to operate on Wednesday, and the services of experts were obtained. The experts succeeded in opening it at six p. m., when the robbery was discovered. The bank contracted a week ago for a chronometer lock, which arrived to-day. The safe of this bank was considered more secure than that of any other in the city. There is no clue to the robbers.

TOO MATTER OF FACT.—Grandmother—"You ought to be ashamed of yerself, Matilda Ann, to 'a sat without a tear when the good clergyman was a talking that beautiful, and every one else was a weepin' so?" Matilda—"Why, how could I cry when I hadn't got a pocket 'andkercher?"

It appears that the humorous Californian has a habit of charging a cigar with a small capsule of nitro glycerine and then presenting the same to his friend by way of a joke. A number of noses have already been blown off.

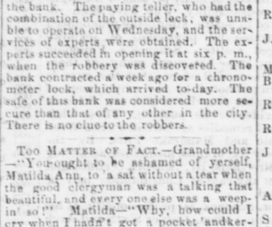
WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the second page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods are sold as low as possible, and then will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

——JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting on the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. One door east of Weiser's smith shop. 21 oct 6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Dauberman, late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement. JOHN JORDAN,
J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Executors.
17 feb. 6t.

FOR RENT:—The undersigned offers for rent a very fine Store Room & Dwelling House, at Sinking Creek Mills, Potter twp., one mile west of Centre Hill. The stand is one of the best in the valley. For further particulars inquire of
PETER RUBLE,
10 feb 2m. Centre Hill, Pa.

THE COMPLETE WASHER!




The above cut represents the Complete Washer, fitted to a tub, with the tub cut out to show how it is fastened for use.

OVER 100,000 OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE.

The Complete Washer was patented, May 28, 1872, and since its introduction it has proved the

One Thing Needful.

THE COMPLETE WASHER WILL WASH A CARPET OR BED QUILT OR A Fine Lace Curtain or Collar.

It will wash clean any article that can be washed by hand in half the time and with half the labor. It is

SO DURABLE

that the Manufacturers do not hesitate to Warrant it for Five Years. The Machines are Manufactured by F. F. ADAMS & CO., at Erie, Pa. *IT WILL*

SAVE ITS COST

in a short time, both in labor and wear of clothing. The machines can be seen at Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall, Pa.
17 feb tf.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1876:

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, of Centre county.

| | DR | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan 1, 1876. | | |
| To outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1875 | $39,304 45 | |
| To amount assessed for 1875 | 34,691 54 | |
| To amount received from commissioners Centre county. | 5,440 08 | |
| To amount received from Unseated Lands | 3 30 | |
| To amount received from redemption Unseated Lands | 92 80 | |
| To am't proceeds Treasurer sale Unseated Lands | 301 35 | |
| To am't transferred from Military fund | 94 91 | |
| To am't balance due Treasurer | 3,048 99 | $82,976 89 |
| Jan. 1, 1876. | CR | |
| By amount balance Jan. 1, 1875 | $ 6,126 31 | |
| By am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1876 | 37,987 96 | |
| By am't warrants paid by Treasurer | 24,388 97 | |
| By am't transferred to atty's for collection | 187 41 | |
| By am't exonerations & commission allowed collectors | 2,141 24 | |
| By am't stationery for Treasurers office | 10 00 | |
| By am't Treasurers salary | 2,000 00 | $82,976 89 |
| By bal. due Treas'r | | $8,048 99 |

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

| | DR | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1876. | | |
| To am't outstanding taxes at last settlement | $5,442 78 | |
| To am't assessed for 1875 | 3,806 80 | |
| To am't received from commissioners Centre county | 3,571 02 | |
| To amount charged back at last settlement | 1,184 43 | $14,002 63 |
| Jan. 1, 1876. | CR | |
| By amount bal. at last settlement | $1,024 05 | |
| By am't outstanding Jan 1, 1876 | 5,618 13 | |
| By am't State Treasurers receipts | 5,300 89 | |
| By am't transferred to atty's for collection | 430 77 | |
| By amount exonerations & commissions allowed collectors | 309 34 | |
| By am't Treasurers commissions | 98 67 | |
| By amount bal. in hands of Treasurer | 1,160 83 | $14,002 63 |
| To balance at settlement due State Jan. 1, 1876 | | $1,160 83 |

MILITIA FUND.

| | DR | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan 1, 1876. | | |
| To am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1875 | $366 76 | $366 76 |
| Jan 1, 1876. | CR | |
| By am't outstanding taxes Jan 1, 1876 | $134 88 | |
| By am't transferred to atty's for collection | 85 56 | |
| By am't exonerations & commissions allowed collectors | 46 42 | |
| By am't Treasurer's commissions | 4 09 | $366 76 |

RELIEF FUND.

| | DR. | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan 1, 1876 | | |
| To am't outstanding at last settlement | $26 15 | $26 15 |
| Jan 1, 1876. | CR | |
| By amount transferred to attorney for collection | $26 15 | $26 15 |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of January, A. D. 1876.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GRIEST, (Seal.) } Aud'rs.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. C. Hinton on account of service | $ 767 53 | |
| S Gramley on account of service | 281 85 | |
| J N Hall on account of service | 484 00 | $ 1,533 38 |
| Commissioners Clerk. | | |
| R. H. Forster for services | $25 18 | |
| J. S. Barnhart " | 599 00 | $ 1,224 87 |
| Jury Commissioners. | | |
| M. Grove for services | $ 33 25 | |
| B Liggot on account of services | 3 78 | |
| R H Forster services as clerk 1874 | 80 00 | |
| R H Forster services as clerk 1875 | 40 00 | |
| J S Barnhart services as clerk 1875 | 40 00 | $ 197 03 |
| County Auditors. | | |
| A J Griest for services | $ 30 00 | |
| S Frank " | 30 00 | |
| A Resrick " " | 30 00 | |
| Jas F Weaver for services as clerk | 25 00 | $ 115 00 |
| Improvement & Repairs. | | |
| Galbraith & White plumbing at jail | $ 19 40 | |
| Dan'l Derr repairs at gas fixtures | 14 13 | |
| Wilson & Hicks stoves & hardware | 99 88 | |
| Jno D Lieb lumber for C. House | 41 46 | |
| H Hoffman work at C. H. and jail | 63 54 | |
| J & J Harris hardware for C House | 18 88 | |
| J McDermot repairs at C H steps a jail | 51 50 | |
| Jno Mallory repairs at C H and jail | 13 50 | |
| A Sussman matting C H | 75 99 | |
| W W. Wetzler spouting at C H | 65 75 | |
| B Galbraith repairs at C H | 14 00 | |
| W S Galbraith plumbing at jail | 5 00 | |
| R J Doak for work at arb. room and offices | 61 05 | |
| Bellefonte Car Co. lumber C H | 15 79 | |
| W S Wolf & Son for stove pipe | 1 92 | |
| John Bradley repairs to gas lamp post and lamp | 6 25 | $ 568 02 |
| Ordinary Expenses. | | |
| Nora McAllister washing for prisoners | $ 94 50 | |
| Rob M'Knight gas for G H and jail | 283 20 | |
| J R & C T Alexander coal for C H and jail | 566 22 | |
| J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1874 | 60 00 | |
| J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1875 | 65 00 | |
| J Zeller & Son medicine for prisoners | 3 90 | |
| J C Williams medicine for prisoners | 6 40 | |
| B Galbraith on ace't services as janitor | 340 00 | |
| D S Keller for Agricultural Society | 100 00 | |
| Western Penitentiary keeping convicts | 415 16 | |
| Insane hospital Danville for insane | 1,509 00 | |
| Jurors pay | 4,549 75 | |
| Assessors for assessing & registering | 2,101 82 | |
| Road views | 285 69 | |
| Election expenses | 1,781 07 | |
| Refunding Unseated Land | 161 99 | |
| Redemption " | 189 56 | |
| Refunding taxes overpaid | 219 77 | |
| Constables pay | 326 71 | |
| Tipstaves pay | 228 81 | |
| B Galbraith Court crier | 122 00 | |
| J H Vosburg Court reporter | 510 00 | |
| Insurance on public buildings | 169 00 | |
| Bridge views | 13 65 | |
| County bridges | 578 66 | |
| State tax paid | 3,671 62 | |
| Commission on collections | 99 18 | |
| Commissioners notes paid | 1,896 50 | |
| Interest on notes & bonds | 2,720 39 | |
| Commision on Lunacy | 19 28 | |
| Commonwealth costs paid | 3,717 35 | |
| Scalp premiums | 782 70 | |
| Teachers institute | 156 34 | |
| Premiums paid collectors | 40 00 | |
| Inquest on dead bodies | 56 08 | |
| Aaron Williams Prothonotary bill rendered | 321 60 | |
| J S Barnhart's counsel fee & com. 1873 | 72 26 | |
| A O Furst att'y fee Penn tp. road case | 10 00 | |
| Sam'l Brugger plans & specifications for bridges | 35 00 | |
| A O Furst att'y fee defence jury com. | 50 00 | |
| McAllister & Beaver att'y fee defence jury com | 50 00 | |
| D F Fortney att'y fee com. v s Gonier | 20 00 | |
| W J Kelsh att'y fee com. v s Creecy | 5 00 | |
| G W Spangler examining Potter tp. assess book | 4 00 | |
| Sam'l Gilliland expense dividing Ferguson twp | 9 20 | |
| S T Gray expense dividing Ferguson twp | 15 00 | |
| N J Mitchell expense running line Howard & Boggs | 25 50 | |
| D Z Kline expense running line Howard & Boggs | 8 90 | |
| Lyon & Co. mdse. for prisoners | 2 8 | |
| B F Shaffer on ace't Adams Express Co. freight on asses books & blanks | 200 0 1 42 | |
| Dan'l Lutz for wood C H & jail | 8 00 | |
| James Stacker for wood C H & jail | 2 50 | |
| S Saxton for wood C H and jail | 2 00 | |
| Henry Derr nursing sick prisoner | 4 00 | |
| J T Johnston postage &c | 29 36 | |
| H Y Stitzer stationery | 63 47 | |
| Commissioner's expense attending to county bridges | 37 00 | |
| Commissioner's expense putting out assess books duplicates & election papers | 53 00 | |
| County & Schrock removing ashes from C H & jail | 7 50 | |
| Jno McDermot removing ashes from C H and jail | 23 17 | |
| John H. Morrison books Register's office | 30 05 | |
| S T Shugert county book Rec'rs office | 20 00 | |
| A Williams docket Prothont'y office | 20 00 | |
| D M Wagner & Son mdse for prisoners | 23 00 | |
| W Potter cutting wood C H | 3 00 | |
| J S earnhart services preparing statistics for State department | 75 00 | |
| J F Shoop conveying E Leighty to asylum | 34 10 | |
| E H Carr conveying A Partridge to asylum | 70 00 | |
| Mary Nesbit electing office &c | 3 00 | |
| Bellefonte Press Co. binding old assess books | 3 50 | |
| F Miller service clearing arbitration room | 4 00 | |
| Jacob Schrom binding matting | 1 25 | |
| Philip Williams expense on duplicate | 2 00 | |
| S T Forster expense on assess book | 8 75 | |
| M G Ryman fee for C H | 1 00 | |
| J H Rankin service clerk election returns | 5 00 | |
| J W Gephart service clerk elec. returns | 5 00 | |
| D W Kline overseer election Huston tp | 6 00 | |
| Orders of services of 1873 paid | 44 35 | $26,196 62 |
| Printing Bills. | | |
| P Gray Meek bal. 1874 | $124 25 | |
| 1875 | 847 60 | |
| F Kurtz account printing | 215 00 | |
| G W Foot account printing | 194 40 | |
| E T & R P Tuten account printing | 169 80 | $ 1,551 05 |
| Total expenditures | | $84,885 97 |

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

| | DR | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 27, 1885. | | |
| To cash on account | $ 200 00 | |
| To 16 shares stock B. R. R. & Pennsvalley Turn pike Co | 80 00 | |
| To bal | 2,004 13 | $2,284 13 |
| | CR | |
| By boarding prisoners as per bill | $940 00 | |
| By receiving & discharging prisoners | 58 00 | |
| By bal. com. costs for years 1873 & 1874 | 148 09 | |
| By com. costs 1875 | 55 50 | |
| By summoning jurors & returning venire | 297 00 | |
| By conveying 10 convicts to penitentiary | 650 00 | |
| By notifying jurors not to attend Oct. court | 10 00 | |
| By mdse. for jail and prisoners | 52 17 | |
| By costs on inquisitions Habeas Corpus, rules to show cause, citations, bench warrants &c., &c | 73 87 | $ 2,284 13 |
| Jan 1, 1876. By bal | | $2,004 13 |

STATE OF PA., } ss.
CENTRE CO. }

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1876, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this 15th day of Jan A. D. 1876.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GRIEST, (Seal.) } Aud'rs.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January, 1875, to the first day of January, A. D., 1876.

Attest, A. C. HINTON,
J. S. BARNHART SAM'L GRAMLEY,
Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAX DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1876:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1871. | | |
| R Carton, Bellefonte | $ 207 28 | |
| A J Hassinger, Benner | 287 32 | |
| John Mitch, Gregg | 160 29 | |
| Jno Shaffer, Walker | 336 26 | $ 991 12 |
| 1872. | | |
| Wm Riddles, Philipsburg | 65 69 | |
| Thos Marshal, Benner | 24 20 | |
| Jno Ward, Halfmoon | 256 97 | |
| Geo Stover, Potter | 128 18 | |
| Jas Gates, Snow Shoe | 324 79 | $ 811 35 |
| 1873. | | |
| C Brown, Bellefont | 360 76 | |
| D B Malone, Boggs | 248 91 | |
| Albert Hoy Furguson | 78 85 | |
| L G Karick, Marion | 503 07 | |
| Geo Stover, Spring | 102 07 | |
| W Riddles, Philipsburg | 453 50 | $ 1,609 16 |
| 1874. | | |
| Jos Foy, Bellefonte | 1,425 10 | |
| W Riddles, Philipsburg | 957 54 | |
| E H Carr, Millesburg | 26 45 | |
| J W M'Elwain, Howard borough | 63 84 | |
| D Lohr, Benner | 736 68 | |
| R B Poorman, Boggs | 542 04 | |
| F Carson, Burnside | 35 54 | |
| F Kierchoff, Curtin | 181 57 | |
| G W. McWilliams, Ferguson | 464 76 | |
| S B Wilson, Harris | 395 06 | |
| W T Leathers, Howard | 432 90 | |
| W Cross, Halfmoon | 175 68 | |
| W W Spangler, Liberty | 490 90 | |
| Perry Condo, Marion | 268 17 | |
| M Kerstetter, Penn | 142 05 | |
| R M Cormick, Potter | 567 81 | |
| H B Wilcox, Rush | 820 51 | |
| D H Yocum, S. Shoe | 155 99 | |
| J Ross, Spring | 794 05 | |
| M Shaffer, Walker | 134 13 | |
| E Turner, Worth | 70 97 | $ 9,104 46 |
| 1875. | | |
| C Brown, Bellefonte | 1,803 08 | |
| A J Graham, Philipsburg | 653 84 | |
| J P Shope, Milesburg | 356 35 | |
| W Allison, Howard boro | 287 06 | |
| E Lucas, Unionville | 112 88 | |
| A J Tate, Benner | 1,448 32 | |
| H L Barnhart, Boggs | 1,055 69 | |
| J B Newcomer, Burnside | 206 08 | |
| J T Lucas Curtin | 215 74 | |
| D Kreps, Ferguson | 2,498 44 | |
| H Duck, Gregg | 2,446 19 | |
| T W Hosterman, Haines | 1,615 87 | |
| M Hess, Harris | 806 99 | |
| Jno M Kline, Howard | 512 42 | |
| D W Kline, Huston | 429 00 | |
| J H Griffin, Halfmoon | 515 31 | |
| G A Courter, Liberty | 527 65 | |
| Perry Condo, Marion | 1,252 12 | |
| R Smull, Miles | 1 194 20 | |
| W Tressler, Patton | 809 00 | |
| A Harter Penn | 1,310 40 | |
| J M Gilliland, Potter | 3,370 26 | |
| H B Wilcox, Rush | 860 00 | |
| Jas Watson, S Shoe | 399 57 | |
| Jno Sweeny, Spring | 1,908 05 | |
| S Hoover, Taylor | 227 68 | |
| W Spotts, Union | 104 48 | |
| Jesse Swartz, Walker | 1,732 00 | |
| P Williams, Worth | 273 15 | $31,174 88 |
| | | $43,600 97 |
| In hands of att'y's for collection | | 1,915 89 |
| | | $45,606 86 |

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

| | DR | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan 1, 1876. | | |
| To notes and bonds due sundry persons | $47,414 42 | |
| To balance due J. B. Mitchell at settlement | 852 91 | |
| To balance due B. F. Shaffer at settlement | 2,004 13 | |
| To balance due A. Hinton commissioner service | 95 47 | |
| To balance due Gramley commissioner service | 305 65 | |
| To balance due J. N. Hall commissioner service | 8 00 | |
| To balance due com. clerk | 48 89 | |
| To balance B Galbraith janitor | 200 00 | |
| To F Kurtz, printing | 74 00 | |
| To balance Dr. J H Dobbins medical service | 35 00 | |
| To balance | 76 89 | $51,235 56 |
| Jan 1 1876. | CR | |
| By amount outstanding taxes | $43,690 93 | |
| By amount outstanding taxes unseated Lands | 4,500 00 | |
| By amount notes held by commissioners | 570 00 | |
| By amount in hands of officers for col. | 1,915 89 | |
| By am't due from boro's & townships for keeping insane in asylum | 558 50 | $51,235 56 |
| By bal in favor county Jan 1, 1876 | | $76 89 |

The following amounts have been paid in by collectors since settlement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1871 | | |
| John Minich, Gregg | Paid in full | |
| Joseph Shaffer, Walker | $ 205 91 | |
| 1872 | | |
| Thos Marshall, Benner | 7 25 | |
| 1873 | | |
| L C Karick, Marion | 55 68 | |
| Dan'l Malone, Boggs | 92 04 | |
| Albert Hoy, Ferguson | Paid in full | |
| Wm Riddles, Philipsburg | 179 08 | |
| 1874 | | |
| G W McWilliams, Ferguson | 95 08 | |
| David Lohr, Benner | 3 08 | |
| Joseph Ross, Spring | 200 00 | |
| Elias Turner, Worth | 20 00 | |
| John McIlvain, Howard boro | 20 00 | |
| Michael Shaffer, Walker | 27 22 | |
| F Kirchoff, Curtin | 25 00 | |
| R B Poorman, Boggs | 100 08 | |
| W W Spangler, Liberty | 47 25 | |
| Perry Condo, Marion | 194 97 | |
| S B Wilson, Harris | 123 75 | |
| Joseph Fox, Bellefonte | 451 99 | |
| W T Leathers, Howard | 29 00 | |
| Wm Cross, Halfmoon | 74 24 | |
| 1875 | | |
| Thomas Hosterman, Haines | Paid in full | |
| Michael Hess, Harris | 1,057 00 | |
| John Sweeny, Spring | 347 00 | |
| Jesse Swartz, Walker | 460 32 | |
| Wm Tressler, Paton | 183 40 | |
| D W Kline, Huston | 95 00 | |
| J H Griffin, Halfmoon | 100 00 | |
| A Harter, Penn | 500 00 | |
| John M. Kline, Howard | 125 68 | |
| R Small, Miles | 356 42 | |
| H Duck, Gregg | 1,627 80 | |
| W Allison, jr., Howard boro | 58 00 | |
| Philip Williams, Worth | 62 00 | |
| James Watson, Snow Shoe | 64 36 | |
| Sam'l Hoover, Taylor | 50 00 | |
| J M Gilliland, Potter | 1,726 84 | |
| David Krebs, Ferguson | 851 72 | |
| John T Lucas, Curtin | 45 00 | |
| A J Tate, Benner | 700 00 | |
| C Brown, Bellefonte | 168 00 | |
| J P Shope, Milesburg | 44 05 | |
| Wm Spotts, Union | 50 00 | |
| E M Lucas, Unionville | 36 00 | |

### MARRIAGES.

In Pine Grove, Centre county, on February 24, 1876, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julia Musser, by Rev. J. Peter Bell, Dr. J. H. Smith, Jr., to Miss Clara Musser, all of Pine Grove.

Dec. 9th 1875. Howard G. Miller, and Miss Elimeda Wolf, both of Haines township.

Jan. 30. 1876 Franklin A. Yearick and Miss Rebecca Wise, both of Gregg township.

On the 3rd inst., Jonathan Dinges, and Miss Harriet Brocht, all of Penn tp.

### DEATHS.

On 10, in Rabersburg, Daniel Conser, aged 69 years and 9 months.

At Aaronsburg, last week, Miss Susan Spyker, (idiot) aged about 35 years.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Miller Hall, of Millesburg, was buried on Sunday 13th.

A Chicago millionnaire, M. O. Walker, died a few years ago last month, leaving a will that pleased nobody. Result—there has been realized thus far from the estate $35,770, of which $26,100 have gone to the lawyers and administrators.

### MARKETS.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Wheat $1 20 to $1 25.
Oats 30c to 35c.
Clover Seed $7 00 to $7 25.
Beef $5 to $6,50 per 100 lbs.
Corn 40 to 50.
Hogs $7 to 7 50 per 100 lbs
Rye 65c

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 115....Rye 80 new Corn 45 old 68, Oats 30—Barley 90 70.....Clo verseed 5,50.....Potatoes 35 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 8c Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster perton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

——The celebrated Australian Diamond Pebble spectacles, are superior to the ordinary glass spectacle, affording relief to the eyes, and suited for all ages, are sold by M. Straus, Bellefonte, Pa. 16decöm

CAUTION.

The undersigned purchased at Sheriffs sale, on 24 of January, the following property of Andrew Shuey, of Spring twp, and will leave the same in the possession of Mrs Rachael Shuey, at my pleasure. The property is the following: 2 horses, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cow, plow, harrow, cultivator, cornplanter the share of 20 acres of grain in the ground together with all the other personal property of the said Andrew Shuey.
feb3 ADAM J. THOMAS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob From late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANNON,
Feb 3 6t Admr.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!

ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

*Good Cassimere Suits,* $10 00
*Good Cassimere Coats,* $5 00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

*Remember, we have but one price for everyone.*

WM. WOLF.

Don't Buy A HARD COAL BASE BURNER HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

HOME DELIGHT

THE Best & Handsomest STOVE IN THE MARKET. Call and see them at the Store of J. A. REESMAN, CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bathroom, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by CRAMPTON BROTHERS, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 23 and 25 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Sechler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

Simon Haines, CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical machanic, I would warrant ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking,

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVE
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley Banking Co.

CENTRE HALL PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest.
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Silver
Coupons
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

BEATTY PIANO!

THE BEST IN USE. Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

W. A. CURRY, Boot & Shoe Maker, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants the work to equal any made elsewhere. All kind of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a

## TWO LIVES.

BY S. CONANT FOSTER.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.
Weak—he stray'd from mother's care.

Mad—he wed a woman low.
Drunk—he dealt a deadly blow.

Hung—he broke a mother's heart.
Wrong—e'en from the very start.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.
Strong—he prized a mother's care.

Loved—he wed a maiden pure.
Kind—he help'd the needy poor.

Dead—is mourn'd by every one.
Good—oh, true and faithful son!

### Finding Fault with the World.

There is a class of people in the world who make it the chief business of their lives to depreciate existence and its blessings, who speak of this world as a 'vale of tears,' an 'abode of sin and sorrow,' a 'daily cross,' a 'realm of blasted hopes,' and so on through the entire category of such expressions.

Life, they tell us, is not worth living; they wish they had never been born; or had died in infancy, and we cannot help indulging the thought that if they had nobody would have been the loser by it.

Everything looks to them sad and lugubrious. Their spectacles are smoked glass, and their jaundiced eyes see everything bright through this dusky medium.

Every misfortune which comes, every streak of ill-luck which befalls them, is a direct 'judgment' from the Almighty; as though they believed that the God of love and power spent the whole time in studying out refinement or cruelty wherewith to afflict His children whom He professes to love.

If a man eats too much at dinner, drinks too much and smokes too many cigars and dies of apoplexy at forty, when he ought by the laws of nature to have lived to eighty, God is arraigned, and the man's friends and the clergyman who preaches his funeral sermon call his death 'a mysterious dispensation of Providence.'

If a mother dresses her tender little child so as to show its bare neck and arms and plump legs—beautiful, we admit—but none the less sensitive to cold on that account, if she fills the child's stomach with *hot buns*, and lets her child with knowledge intended only for riper years, and the child dies, as of course it will, then everybody sympathizes with her, and urges her to be resigned to the will of Providence. And the afflicted mother weeps, and wonders what she has ever done to deserve such an afflicting stroke.

Men who are brought up to know right from wrong cheat, and lie, and swindle, and speculate, and build up fortunes, and invest them in fancy stocks which rise into existence like soap-bubbles, and by-and-by the bubble bursts, the fine things are swept away, and these men have the assurance to say that God has dealt harshly with them, and that the punishment is harder than they can bear.

"The Gods help those who help themselves."

As true a line as ever was penned, and in nine cases out of ten our world is just what we make it. If we resolve to see only the dark side, we shall of course see no sunshine. If we choose to live in a cellar, the sun will not be likely to come down out of the heavens and seek us out in our obscurity.

If we meet trouble half way it will accept the tacit invitation and be ever present with us.

'A merry heart doeth good,' and the greatest things which can be showered upon a family are good nature and cheerfulness.

### Indians making Bread.

A correspondent with the Hayden surveying party writes of the Moqui Indians as follows: It was with no little curiosity that we stopped and passed the threshold of one of the houses to witness the interesting process of the manufacture of pee-kee, or Moqui bread, which we had so frequently eaten since our arrival. Under a large, flat, smooth, horizontal stone some two feet long, a foot and a half wide, and three or four inches thick, a hot fire was burning. Before this a woman sat on the floor baking. In a pot by her side was a thin, pasty mixture of greenish flour (made from the red and blue corn), cedar ash, and water. Into this the woman dipped her hand and smeared a thin coating over the stone or oven, which had been previously greased to prevent adhesion. In a few seconds the sheet of pee-kee was removed and another baked. Twenty or thirty layers of this folded twice, formed a loaf, and when dry it was extremely brittle and palatable.—The process of grinding the corn into flour and converting it into this bread is an almost endless job for the women, but they take it as a matter of course and are always laughing, apparently happy. The flour made by them is of two kinds, the greenish blue and the white. The latter, made from the white corn, when finished is as fine and good as any of our manufactured breads. This passes through three mills; the first breaks up the corn, the second grinds it coarsely and the third pulverizes it. These mills consist of stone boxes placed in a row, which may be seen in every house, in each of which is an inclined, square, smooth rock on which the corn is placed and rubbed with a long stone or roller some fourteen inches in length, and four wide. The grinding is invariably done by the women, who labor at it from morning until evening, and frequently during the whole night.

### The Rag Brigade.

Some years ago a committee of the House of Commons, investigating the subject of the paper duty, reported that "not more than four-tenths of the rags of this country could be preserved; if the remaining six-tenths could be returned to be manufactured, there would be no necessity to go to foreign markets for some twenty-five per cent. of the rags now required for the paper manufacture of England." This statement furnished a hint to the Ragged School Society. There had been established a Shoe-black brigade; why not a Rag-collecting Brigade? Trucks were thereupon provided, and poor boys trained; the trucks were numbered, and the boys clothed in a serviceable uniform. A printed tariff was prepared, showing how much money was to be offered for each kind of refuse. The *collectors* are the elder boys, who make purchases and manage the cash; the *assistants* are younger boys, to draw the trucks, and otherwise act under the collectors; while the *sorters* are employed at the warehouse or depot. Every truck has its round or beat, and returns in the evening with a collected store of odds and ends, honestly paid for in money. Paper, rags, old metal, glass, old ropes, bones—all are bought; and the boys have gone so far as to buy, and bring home to the superintendent, a cocked hat, the trappings for a hearse, a bag with a million of canceled postage-stamps, and other unexpected things.—*Chamber's Journal.*

### Hints for Nile-boat Invalids.

As to clothing, the invalid ought to carry supplies of light and warm descriptions, which may be required to doff and don, often twice during the day. Unless well wrapped and under an awning, it is not advisable for very delicate persons to leave the saloon after sunset. During November and the three following months, dew falls profusely at night all over the Valley of Thebes after 9 P. M. It is, however, dispersed before 9 A. M., and in the form of fleecy cirri may be seen floating at high altitudes in an otherwise clear and delightfully serene atmosphere. The dew almost vanishes in Nubia, above the First Cataract, in consequence of the close proximity of the desert to the river. Thus the climate, from being moist, as in Egypt, becomes exceedingly dry in Nubia. Travelers sometimes sail at night when the wind is favorable, but as time ought to be no object, the preferable plan is to halt at dusk and start after breakfast. By this means the sick enjoy all the scenery, and are saved the annoyance of the creaking helm at night. The boat should be so placed that the morning sun will shine on either the starboard or port side for two hours before the patient arrives in the saloon, the lattice windows of which have been raised, and the outer curtain rolled up, the object being to dispel the sharp morning air, by no means an insignificant caution. But it will be found that invalids with susceptible air-passages—and they constitute more than one-half of the Winter sojourners on the Nile—who have experienced the comfortless feeling of getting out of bed and dressing with an Egyptian north wind blowing through the boat, will fully appreciate this recommendation. Again, on the downward voyage, when Boreas blows sharply, the stern windows should be covered with the satara, and the boat allowed to drift stern foremost while the patient is seated in the cozy nook in front of the saloon. A comfortless boat, without a satara, and full of drafts from the badly-fitting doors and windows, obliges the invalid to shut himself up during windy weather, and thus the full benefit of the climate is in a measure lost. The grand advantage of the Egyptian climate in winter is its daily serenity and sunshine. However strongly the wind may blow, a sheltered corner after breakfast time will always be a sunny one. To persons, therefore, with delicate lungs it is a matter of no little importance to be aware of this circumstance and to be enabled at the same time to utilize a few simple measures of protection against the asperities of the weather. The climates of Upper Egypt, Nubia, and the desert are, from their superior dryness, far better suited for certain lung diseases than the damp atmosphere of the Delta and cultivated tracts of the low country; much, however, depends on the condition of the patient, who must consult with his medical adviser on this point. The climate of the Nile Valley in Nubia is much dryer than that of Lower Egypt; while the sharp, bracing air of the Nubian Desert is often trying to the very delicate. The experience of years suggests to the patient that, provided benefit is obtained by the voyage to the First Cataract, he will do well to push on to the second cataract, and tarry in Nubia as long as the weather will permit. He may return to Assouan toward the end of February, and bask for a few days among the sunny creeks of the rapids, where he will enjoy the fine scenery and a delightful climate. If equal to the exertion, he can stroll among Philæ's interesting ruins, and anchor the boat in the sheltered nook just under the grand temple of Æsculapius—no unsuitable place for the invalid who feels the better for his Nubian tour. Indeed, if his gratitude for the art which has been the means of suggesting remedial measures for his good has any eccentricity, he may imitate the ancients, and there and then sacrifice a cock at the Temple of Health, where doubtless many an ancient Egyptian had offered up similar oblations.—*Chambers's Journal*

### The English Walnut.

The home of the English walnut (*Juglans regia*) is Persia and the Himalayas. It was introduced into Europe, at a very early age, by the Greeks, who planted it in all their colonies. It found its way into Italy many centuries prior to the Christian era, and was greatly prized by the Romans, who gave it the name Juglans, said by Varro to be a contraction of the words *Jovis glans*,—Jupiter's nut. The Romans diffused the tree through their provinces, planting it even in England, where it was called by the Saxons Wealh-knut, or foreign nut, whence comes the modern name walnut. In Russia, the tree is called Greek nut, probably because it was carried from Greece into that country.

The finest walnut-trees in the world grow, it is said, in Asia Minor and along the Black Sea. In Circassia and Persia, thousands of families subsist upon the produce of a few roods of ground devoted to walnut-trees. The *Building News*, giving statistics regarding the tree, says: "Near Balaklava, in the Crimea, there is a enormous walnut, which belongs to five Tartar families, and which produces annually from 80,000 to 100,000 nuts. This tree is said to be nearly 3,000 years old. At the Village of Parthenit, in Greece, there is a walnut tree whose trunk is 20 feet in circumference. This tree is worth £27 annually. There are several very ancient walnut-trees in England, the most remarkable of which is in Norfolk. The trunk of this tree is said to be 80 feet high, and 11 feet in diameter. In 1827, a walnut-tree was cut down at Melveyan, in Hertfordshire, which, when standing, occupied a space of 2,299 square yards."

The timber of the English walnut is light, hard, fine-grained, and susceptible of a high polish. It is consequently greatly valued for various purposes. It is, with the black walnut, almost the only wood used in the construction of gunstocks, and $3,000 has been paid for a single tree to be worked up in this manufacture. England annually consumes 20,000 English-grown walnut-trees, which are imported mainly from Italy and the ports of the Black Sea.

### Kissing Hands.

In Morocco the number "five is never mentioned in the Sultan's presence, because five is the number of the fingers of the hand; and the hand, as the wielder of sceptre, sword and pen should be, is the symbol of authority all the world over. This gives a meaning to the custom of saluting a ruler's hand by way of homage, and no courtly ceremony can boast a greater antiquity than that of kissing hands. Priam, supplicating Achilles to restore the body of Hector, calls himself the most miserable of men in being forced to kneel before the murderer of his children, and kiss the hand yet reeking with their blood. Roman soldiers kissed the hand of their generals; consuls, tribunes and dictators permitted a favored few to pay them the same mark of respect. Under the emperors, kissing the imperial hand was held an essential duty on the part of courtiers of high rank; and, taking a leaf out of the Pagan's book, as was too much their habit, the bishops of the early Christian Church gave their hands to the lips of inferior ministers. The wearers of the triple crown were content with being honored in the same fashion, until one of the Leos, not caring to exhibit a mutilated hand, substituted his foot, and no one daring to protest against the innovation, his successors were careful not to resort to the less abject ceremony. It may be doubted if any Pope would have persuaded Cardinal John, of Lorraine, to kiss his toe. When the Duchess of Savoy proffered her fair fingers to that lip-loving churchman, he declined the favor with disdain, declaring he was accustomed to make free with the lips of the greatest Queen in the world, and was not going to do less by a dirty little duchess; then seizing the astonished lady by the waist, the bold Cardinal, spite of struggles and perturbations, kissed her thrice upon the mouth. With equal disregard for etiquette, but with more simplicity, did the country dames, to whom Charles II. presented his hand, put up their lips for the king to kiss, a breach of custom the Merry Monarch readily forgave; forgave, we may be sure, with more sincerity than James I. forgave Sir Henry Yelverton for speaking disrespectfully of his countrymen when, in token of pardon, he allowed the indiscreet orator to kiss his royal hand thrice ere he left the presence. Kissers at court are, we believe, forbidden to appear with their hands gloved. It was not always so, for in a letter dated 1625 we read: "This day my Lord Coke, with his gloves on, touched and kissed the King's hand, but whether to be confirmed a councilor or cashiered I cannot yet learn." From kissing hands at court came kissing hands in courting—a practice the learned Selden considered as foolish as to eat the parting of an apple when one might taste the fruit itself; and from kissing hands for love came kissing hands for politeness' sake, and the use of the phrase, "I kiss your hand," as a salutation upon leave-taking, without a thought of suiting the action to the word. A story is told of an old laird, who, being presented to George the Fourth at a levee, in his ignorance and anxiety to get through the business, ignored the hand extended to him, and, with a hasty blow, edged toward the door with all speed. Brought up by Lord Erroll's whispered reminder "Kiss hands! kiss hands!" the startled old gentleman, facing about, kissed both his hands at the king as if wafting a cordial recognition to a friend at a distance. All unconsciously, the laird was acting according to ancient rule, for only the greater subjects of the later Cæsars were permitted to press their lips upon imperial fingers. Inferior folks kissed their own hands, as they were wont to do upon entering the temples of the gods; a custom Pliny set down among those which were followed for no known reason but their antiquity. —*All the Year Round.*

### Literary Curiosities.

Pliny asserts that the Iliad of Homer had been written on a piece of parchment, so small as to be enclosed in a nutshell. Huet, although skeptical, made an experiment which convinced him that it was possible, although others may still doubt. He tells us that a piece of vellum ten inches long and eight wide, can be put in the shell of a large walnut. On this he considers it possible to write in a single line thirty verses of the Iliad, and to squeeze 250 lines in a single page. The two sides of the leaf would hold the 15,000 verses of Homer's poem. A line of Iliad contains about thirty letters, hence 900 letters would have to be written in every line, which, if not beyond the bounds of possibility, is beyond those of probability.

Charlotte Bronte's small writing contains twenty letters to the linear inch, and she put 17 lines into an inch. This would give nearly 2000 verses of Homer in the space that Huet considers can be made to hold 15,000. Elian records that a Lacademonian artist wrote in letters of gold a posy of two verses, enclosed in the rind of a grain of corn.

Peter Bales, a celebrated and irascible writing master, is said to have written a minute copy of the Bible, each leaf containing the same matter as a page of the great Bible. The entire book was enclosed in a walnut not larger than a hen's egg. The British Museum is said to contain a portrait of Queen Anne, a little larger than a hand in size, but the lines of the drawing are formed of very small writing, and contain the contents of a small folio volume.

Passing from writing to printing, one of the smallest books ever produced is an octavo entitled, "The Bible in Minature (sic), or a Concise History of the Old and New Testaments, London, printed for E. Newbury, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, 1780." It extends to 256 pages, is strongly bound and adorned with execrable steel engravings. A single page, taken at random, is found to contain 21 words, or 105 letters. The page measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, about an inch being occupied by the text. This small book on a great subject, is exceeded in infinitesimalness by a literary pigmy blushing at its thirty-second edition. "Small rain upon the tender herb, Deut xxxii. 2. Thirty-second edition, London Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row," is the full title page of a work which may probably claim the designation of the smallest book in the world. It is an octavo of 128 pages, and each page holds some 40 words, or about 140 letters. It measures a shade over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

If we take as a test of smallness the greatest amount of matter compressed into the least space, the palm is probably due to a Bible recently issued at the Oxford press. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is about an inch thick, and weighs when handsomely bound in calf, with silk linings, less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Another firm have lately issued a Bible which is only smaller than that just described.

The largest book the world has so far seen is believed to be the work entitled "Specifications of Patents for Inventions," published for many years past under the editorial Care of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, F. R. S. The work is still in course of publication, about ten parts of it appearing daily, or between three or four thousand yearly. Each specification forms a pamphlet stitched in a blue paper cover, illustrated when necessary, with engravings. Some specifications only cover a single leaf; others are as large as a good-sized volume. If we are to regard that as the smallest book which contains the fewest letters, the palm is probably due to "The Wordless Book," which after the title-page, does not contain a single word. This "book" consists of ten pages. The first is the title page and front cover, the tenth forming the other cover; the second and third pages are black as an "Ethiop's arm;" the fourth and fifth are red as a rose; the sixth and seventh are virgin white; the eighth and ninth are shining gold. The whole work is a religious allegory, devised by some enthusiastic Evangelical the black symbolizing the unregenerate heart of man; the red indicating the Redemption; the white portraying the condition of the heart after it has been "plunged beneath that flood, and the golden felicity with which the book ends being the symbol alike of earthly and celestial joy.

### Fruit in Prehistoric Times.

Carbonized apples of small size, identical with those growing wild in the woods of Switzerland, have been found abundantly in lake bottoms and in a tolerable state of preservation. Mr. Messikommer discovered on one occasion more than three hundred of them lying together. They are often cut in halves, more rarely in three or four parts, and were evidently dried for consumption during winter. Whether a larger kind of apples found at Robenhausen was cultivated, or a wild-growing species, remains undecided. Prof. Oswald Heer, of Zurich, who has published an interesting work on lacustrine vegetable remains, inclines to the former view. Wild pears were treated in the same manner; but they are far less common than apples, which must have formed a much-sought article of diet. Among other vegetable remains accumulated in the lake mud may be mentioned hazel-nuts and beech-nuts, which doubtless both grew in great plenty; also water-chestnuts, which doubtless were collected and eaten by the lake-men, as they are in Upper Italy at this day. Their present occurrence in Switzerland appears to be restricted to a tarn in the canton of Lucerne. There have further been found abundantly the stones of sloes, bird-cherries and wild plums, and seeds of the raspberry, blackberry, and strawberry, showing that these fruits of the forest were used as food. According to Dr. Keller, the lake colonists of the Stone Age drew their sustenance chiefly from the vegetable kingdom. Their animal food evidently was acquired by hunting rather than by the breeding of cattle, considering that, in the accumulations around the piles, the bones of wild animals outnumber those of the domestic species. Milk, we may assume, formed an important article of their diet.

### The Gladiators of India.

Another sort of combat, much more terrible than those already mentioned, and which is only to be seen nowadays at Baroda, is the Nucki-ka-kousti; that is to say, "fight with claws." Here the combatants, almost naked, but adorned with crowns and garlands, tear each other with claws of iron. These claws were formerly of steel, and caused certain death to one or other of the combatants; but they have been abolished as too barbarous for modern times. Those now in use are, as I have said, of horn, and are fixed on the closed fist with thongs. I was only once present at a combat of this kind, for my heart was so moved by the horrible spectacle that I refused to go again. The wrestlers, intoxicated with *bang*—liquid opium, mixed with an infusion of hemp—sing as they rush upon one another; their faces and heads are soon covered with blood, and their frenzy knows no bounds. The king, with wild eyes and the veins of his neck swollen, surveys the scene with such passionate excitement that he cannot remain quiet, but imitates by gestures the movements of the wrestlers. The arena is covered with blood; the defeated combatant is carried off, sometimes in a dying condition; and the conqueror, the skin of his forehead hanging down in strips, prostrates himself before the king, who places round his neck a necklace of fine pearls, and covers him with garments of great value. One episode, moreover disgusted me to such an extent that, without any heed of the effect my sudden departure might have upon the guicowar, I at once withdrew. One of the wrestlers, whom the bang had only half intoxicated, after receiving the first few blows, made a show of wishing to escape; his antagonist threw him, and they rolled together on the ground before us. The victor, seeing the unhappy wretch demand quarter, turned to the king to know whether he should let the other rise, but, inflamed with the spectacle, the monarch cried out, "*Maro!*" "*maro!*" (strike! strike!), and the scalp of the unfortunate fellow was torn without mercy. When he was taken away he had lost all consciousness. That same day the king distributed amongst the victorious wrestlers necklaces and money to the amount of more than four thousand pounds.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Clean and Dry Stables.—The present season has been, and in all likelihood will continue to be, a very unfavorable one for horses. Influenza, that destructive pest to the equine race, both endemic and epidemic, is prevalent in a greater or less extent throughout the country. In view of this fact, the following hints will be found useful: A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet and foul floor, and his health will soon begin to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs. A great many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. It is known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become discolored and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are very severe on the legs and feet of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room where the horses can walk around, lie down or roll over, they are not half so healthy nor comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country. Nothing induces colds and coughs so much as cold and wet feet in ill-kept stables. An ordinary cold is the stepping stone to influenza, distemper, pneumonia, rheumatism, and a number of other diseases which follow in their train. Keep your stables clean, give your horses plenty of fresh air, keep their feet warm in cold weather, and you may defy the thousand-and-one disorders that equine flesh is heir to.—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

Fruit-Tree Hedges.—The last number of the *London Garden* illustrates and describes a plan of fruit tree hedges which is suggestive, and worthy of adoption in many parts of this country. Our English contemporary says that in France and Belgium, more than elsewhere, have the vacant spaces along the lines of railway been utilized for growing fruits—principally pears—and it is often the case that, instead of the trees being in the form of standards, they are trained so as to form a hedge along both sides of the line. Sometimes a cheap fence of galvanized wire is used and the trees are trained so that the branches cross each other and occasionally a cheap and slender kind of wooden fence, common in France, is substituted for the wire, and it is found that, by training them in a way to cross each other, before the fence decays the trees are perfectly self-supporting, and form a firm neat fence themselves. This is a plan well worth adopting in many gardens where neat dividing lines are desired. It is quite possible to train espaliers of the choicest varieties of pears so that they shall, in time, be self-supporting. Established trees crossed in this way should not be allowed to get into a rough, hedge-like condition, but, on the contrary should be trained as neatly and perfectly as trees on a trellis or wall. No fraying of the branches, resulting from their being interlaced, need take place, if in putting on the tire, nor indeed in any portion of the work, is a single bolt or nail employed, the spokes being slipped into their places in the rim and boss, and afterwards locked up by a nut, while the tire is firmly inserted into a groove in the rim. The strength of the axletree is increased at both points where it is most liable to give way, and the boss is made to accommodate about four times the usual quantity of oil for lubricating purposes. Although made of iron and steel, the wheel is not more than two or three pounds heavier than the ordinary kind.

*Rendering Wood Fire and Water Proof.*—M. P. Folacci has devised a new mode of rendering wood waterproof and incombustible, which involves the use of the following composition; Sulphate of zinc 55 lbs.: American potash 22 lbs.; alum (ammonia or lime) 44 lbs.; oxide of manganese 22 lbs.; sulphuric acid at 60 deg., 22 lbs.; river water 55 lbs. The above ingredients, with the exception of the sulphuric acid, are mixed in a boiler, where the water is added at a temperature of 113 deg. Fah. As soon as the solution is effected, the acid is gradually poured in. To prepare the wood, the timbers are placed in a suitable chamber, on gratings, and separated by spaces of about a quarter of an inch. The composition is then pumped in to fill completely the receptacle, and is maintained therein in a state of ebullition for three hours. The wood is then withdrawn, and dried in the air. According to the inventor, it becomes practically petrified, and the most intense flame only carbonizes the surface very slowly.

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*According* to Dr. Schaller of London, the bad effects of chloroform on the *pia mater* are neutralized by nitrate of amyl. This substance, it is stated, even in cases of complete anæsthesia, arrests suffocation, reestablishes normal respiration, and allows the pulse to regain its vigor. This, if demonstrated beyond doubt by further necessary investigations will be an important discovery, since it tends to neutralize the serious danger which now in many instances attends the use of chloroform.

Moss in Lawns.—A correspondent desires to know the best way to remove the moss from lawns. The treatment must vary with circumstances. As a general rule, however, moss must be regarded as any other weed and be removed, to be replaced with the growth of grass. When the ground is frozen without snow, the moss may be rapidly taken out from among the grass with a fine steel rake. The bare ground thus made should then be top-dressed with a compost containing about a tenth of wood ashes with manure, or the two may be applied separately. Fine manure will do well alone, if very evenly spread. Then sow very thickly quite early in the spring with the seed of lawn grass.

Sometimes moss springs up in consequence of the heavy shading of trees. In such cases it may be eradicated in the manner already described, and then kept out by sowing very densely with *Poa pratensis*, known also as June-grass, Kentucky blue-grass, etc. This keeps green and luxuriant in the shade of trees better than any other grass we know, orchard grass not excepted. To cause a speedy growth, spread one inch of fine compost first over the surface, after the moss is raked out. When moss comes from too much dampness, thorough underdraining must be resorted to, besides the treatment already described.

Hay as Poultry Food in Winter.—The *Poultry World* advises the use of hay in the diet of fowls in winter, as they eat grass to advantage in summer:

"Bulk in food is required for health, as well for poultry as man or animals. Rich and concentrated food is not readily digested, and invites disease. It is stated that, in importation, the life of a valuable horse was saved on shipboard by feeding to him cut shavings in absence of hay, in order to dilute, so to speak, his grain diet. Some think a craving for bulky food is one chief cause of feather eating in winter or among fowls confined.

"Now, just try and secure a good supply of second crop hay, short, and if possible, containing clover. Cure only enough to preserve and your fowls will eat a portion of it all winter, when they would turn away from stale cabbage. What is not eaten will furnish untold amusement scratching over. Remember, in winter, if poultry stand on one leg, unemployed all day, they are disposed to have the 'blues.' Idle meditations lead always to bad habits; while a healthy mind, in a vigorous body, suggests business, which, with fowls, means winter eggs and early chickens.

Deep Plowing.—Deep plowing is good practice when you have a deep soil. It is better for some crops than for others. Plow deeper for roots than for grain, and especially for corn, since in our short summer corn will mature quicker if the roots are not obliged to go down into a cold subsoil for nutriment. But with shallow plowing you must have plenty of plant food mixed with the surface soil, since you desire to confine the roots to that for the sake of the warmth. But above all beware of deep plowing in a shallow soil.—*[Toronto Globe.*

The Best Season to Trim Trees.—Trees are usually felled in the winter, when the trunks and bark are free from sap. Fruit trees are trimmed in the spring, that the vigor of the tree may be expended in the fruit instead of on the growth of the tree.

## SCIENTIFIC.

*Drilling Hard Metals.*—Very hard metal, such as steel tempered to a blue, may be drilled by a drill tempered to a deep straw color, the drill being used at a comparatively slow speed, and forced against the work as hard as possible without breaking the point of the drill. Sufficient oil may be applied, after the point of the drill has entered the metal, to keep the cutting edges barely moist, the drill being again allowed to run dry and again moistened, thus using as small an amount of oil as is consistent with keeping the drill cool. In this way the drill will cut hard steel the best. For cast iron, however, the drill should be kept as dry as possible. In drilling cast iron that is very hard, and also wrought iron that has been case-hardened, the operation may be greatly assisted by taking a hammer and a chisel and jagging the surface of the metal, thus enabling the edges of the drill to bite it. If necessary, the chisel may be made very hard for this especial purpose.

To make a drill exceedingly hard to suit some especial case, it may be heated in a charcoal fire to a dull red heat, and quenched in mercury instead of water. Another method is to heat the drill to a red heat in molten lead, and then to drive it into a block of cold lead, striking successive blows lightly and quickly until the drill is sufficiently cool to permit of its being held in the hand. The cases, however, in which a drill is required to be so hard are exceedingly rare.

If a drill squeaks while being operated, it arises from one of two causes: Either the cutting edges are dull, and require grinding, or else the cuttings are binding in the holes. In the first case, immediate grinding is necessary; in the second, the drill should be withdrawn and the cuttings extracted.

*Variability of Instincts.*—Though the instincts of animals appear and disappear in such seasonable correspondence with their own wants and the wants of their offspring as to be a standing object of wonder, they have by no means the fixed and unalterable character by which some would distinguish them from the higher faculties of the human race. They vary in the individuals as does their physical structure. Animals can learn what they did not know by instinct and forget the instinctive knowledge which they never learned, while their instincts will often accommodate themselves to considerable changes in the order of external events. Everybody knows it to be a common practice to hatch ducks'-eggs under a common hen, though in such cases the hen has to sit a week longer than on her own eggs. I tried an experiment to ascertain how far the time of sitting could be interfered with in the opposite direction. Two hens became broody on the same day, and I set them on dummies. On the third day I put two chicks a day old to one of the hens. She pecked at them once or twice; seemed rather fidgety, then took to them, called them to her and entered on all the cares of a mother. The other hen was similarly tried, but with a very different result. She pecked at the chickens viciously, and both that day and the next stubbornly refused to have anything to do with them.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

*New Kind of Carriage Wheels.*—A new principle in the construction of carriage wheels has been brought to notice by an English inventor—every part of the same consisting of wrought iron, with the exception of the tire, which is formed of the best cast steel. The method of fastening the spokes—which are hollow—both in the rim and in the boss, is such, it is claimed as to insure safety, by the simplest means. The tire is so constructed as to protect the other parts of the wheel when it runs against the curbstone, or comes in contact with another vehicle. Neither in putting on the tire, nor indeed in any portion of the work, is a single bolt or nail employed, the spokes being slipped into their places in the rim and boss, and afterwards locked up by a nut, while the tire is firmly inserted into a groove in the rim. The strength of the axletree is increased at both points where it is most liable to give way, and the boss is made to accommodate about four times the usual quantity of oil for lubricating purposes. Although made of iron and steel, the wheel is not more than two or three pounds heavier than the ordinary kind.

A Clean Poultry House.—A clean sweet fowl house is a very desirable thing. A building infested with vermin is a wretched place to confine fowls in; and however generous may be their feed or the attention given to their needs otherwise, the neglect to keep the laying and roosting quarters free from lice overbalances all attempts to maintain poultry in a healthy condition. Purity and cleanliness are absolutely essential to the health and comfort of the fowls, guarding them from vermin, and rendering even narrow quarters comparatively comfortable. Whitewashing is one of the most important aids to secure these results, and should be performed twice a year, Spring and Autumn, at least, and oftener if necessary. The best wash is made from fresh lime slacked with boiling water, to which is added one ounce of carbolic acid to every four quarts of water. Some say that the building should be cleared of fowls, closed, and thoroughly fumigated by burning in it sulphur or tobacco stems in an iron kettle, previous to whitewashing, but we have not found this necessary. Whitewashing every portion of the interior with the above mixture will do the business. The lime besides purifying the building, covers unsightly stains on the walls, and greatly improves the general appearance of the room, while the acid destroys lice, fleas and other vermin.

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## DOMESTIC.

Foot Comforts.—The *Science of Health* says: "Never go to bed with cold feet. Never try to sleep without being perfectly certain that you will be able to keep them warm. To lie one night with cold feet gives such a strain to the system as will be felt seriously, perhaps ending in a fit of sickness."

Cold feet show an unbalanced circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable. If not, try dipping them in hot and cold water alternately, two or three times, and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.

With all the rest, if you sleep on a hard bed, with cotton sheets, in a cold room, put on an extra covering over the feet. It is very convenient to have a "foot comfort," if just wide enough to cover the top of the bed and about a yard deep. This may be made of some light material (perhaps the remains of a pretty dress), filled with cotton, like a "comfortable," and tacked with some harmonious color. During the day this may be thrown over the foot-board, and spread on the bed at night. The advantage of this is to secure sufficient light covering for the feet without overburdening the remainder of the body.

If you use a hot brick or an iron put it in the bed a little before-hand, and then when retiring remove it. To sleep with the feet in contact with it has a tendency to make the feet tender.

But better than both these, and to be used with or without them, is the foot-blanket. This may be a square yard of domestic flannel, or two yards, folded, of Swiss flannel, or anything else you like that is warm enough, only have it nice and clean. Fold this around your feet and ankles before you put them down into the bed. If not very cold this will often warm them, especially if you have used friction; and, if warm, it will prevent their becoming cold by contact with the cold sheets. It keeps the warm air around them. It does not make the feet tender, and it is far more convenient than the hot brick or soap-stone. Try it, and, if you are troubled with cold feet, you will be likely to keep it by you hereafter. Whatever you use, always lie at full length. To "curl up" hinders free circulation."

Importance of Good Cooking.—To cook a potato exactly right, so that it will be just done and no more, be mealy, white, perfect, requires an exercise of that talent which is a little short of genius, so one would think who eats the vegetables at ordinary tables. The same is true of onions, that odorous bulb, which is almost always served under-done; of beans which are either burned in the baking or dried to a choking consistency. Now a hungry epicure even can make a good meal off of three or four things—nicely cooked meat, perfectly prepared potato, a dish of ripe fruit and exemplary bread and butter. It is not variety or quantity that is so important as quality, and if those who cook could only realize this and precipitate all their powers upon the perfect preparation of only two dishes at each meal, those who feed at their hands would certainly be the gainers. It is a great deal easier, when one has really made up her mind to it, to have everything just right than it is to let things drift, for one right thing fits